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A GRAMMAR

of the

DIALECT OF KENDAL

(Westmoreland)

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL

With Specimens and a Glossary

by

omakes
T. O. Hirst



Heidelberg

Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung

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Preface.

The following treatise on the modern dialect of Kendal was originally written as a dissertation for the Honours School of English language and literature of the Victoria University. It has since been enlarged and rearranged.

I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld, Professor of the English language at the University of Liverpool, for the idea of writing a treatise which would outline as accurately as possible the phonological features of this dialect. I may add that I owe much in the arrangement and general system of the work to Mr. Wyld; as well as one or two etymologies, and help in the phonetic exposition.

The phonetic transcription used, is partly based on Sweet's Broad Romic. When necessary I have used his Organic Symbols.

There is no doubt that the native element in this dialect is of Northern, rather than of Midland origin. In several cases it is only possible to trace back the dialect forms to a distinctly Northumbrian type.

In giving the Old and Middle English forms of the modern words, I have therefore, as far as possible, adduced, for the former the old Northumbrian, for the latter, northern forms from such texts as *Cursor Mundi*, *Havelok*

the Dane, and the Towneley Plays, and Glossaries like the Catholicon, and Levins. The broad features of the dialect, when compared with the Midland dialects of Lancashire, South Yorkshire, and Cheshire, show it to be decidedly Northern.

From the 15th century onwards, borrowings from the literary language have taken place, especially during the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Scandinavian element, which seems to be mostly E. Scandinavian in origin, amounts to about one eighth of the whole. The words borrowed have evidently been taken direct from the Danish population, and not from the literary language; one or two words however, such as *fēl* sb. fell, and *fāss* sb. waterfall, seem to be of Western origin, as they do not occur at all in E. Scandinavian. The Romance element amounts to one eleventh of the total number of words. There are very few words from this source that are not also in use in Polite English. Only about a dozen words are of undoubted Celtic origin — i. e. about one hundredth of the entire vocabulary.

I must here express my indebtedness to the Rev. J. Sephton, M. A., Honorary Reader in Icelandic, for valuable help in dealing with the Scandinavian element, and for the loan of books otherwise inaccessible.

I am moreover indebted to Mr. Amos Graveson for a list of Bird Names in use in Kendal, which I have incorporated in my own list, but have distinguished forms strictly belonging to Kendal by the addition of the letter K.

Gateacre, Liverpool 1905.

T. O. Hirst.

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I. List of Texts and Glossaries consulted with abbreviations.

Middle English Texts and Glossaries.

- Alex. Sk. = The Wars of Alexander. EETS. (ES.) 47.
Bruce = Barbour's Bruce. EETS. (ES.)
Cath. = Catholicon Anglicum. EETS. 75.
CM. = Cursor Mundi Part VI. EETS. 99.
Compl. Scot. = Complaint of Scotland Part II. EETS. (ES.) 18.
Gaw. = Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. EETS. 4.
Hav. = Havelok the Dane. EETS. (ES.) 4.
Horn. = King Horn. EETS. 14.
Lev. = Levins Manipulus Vocabulorum. EETS. 27.
Prk. Cons. = Hampole Pricke of Conscience.
Pr. P. = 'Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum Lexicon Anglo-Latinum' etc. recens. Albertus Way. Londini Sumptibus Soc. Camdenensis. MDCCCXCIII.
Ratis R. = Ratis Raving. EETS. 43.
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- Holderness Gloss. = Glossary of Holderness Words, by F. Ross,
R. Stead, and T. Holderness. EDS. 85.
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binson. EDS. 14.
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Joseph Wright MA. Ph. D.
-

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sonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of
Oxford. Edited and enlarged by T. Northcote Toller late
Fellow of Christ's College Cambridge, and Smith Professor of
English in the Owens College Manchester.
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bring. Heidelberg 1902.
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manuscript collections of the late Richard Cleasby.
Enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson MA. Clar. Press
Oxford 1874.
- Cook = A Glossary of the old Northumb. gospels, by A. S. Cook.

- Curtis = An investigation of the Rhymes and Phonology of the Middle-Scotch Romance Clariodus, by F. J. Curtis. Anglia XVI, p. 387, XVII. 1 etc. and 125 etc.
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- Wyld Gutturals == A contribution to the history of Guttural Sounds in English, by Henry Cecil Wyld. Trans. Phil. Soc. 1899—1900.
- 

Chapter I.

Pronunciation.

§ 1. The dialect of whose phonological position I propose to treat in the following work, is spoken in the country lying around Kendal in S. Westmoreland. According to Ellis's classification, it belongs to the West-Northern division, corresponding to D. 31 variety 111.

Its boundary lines include on the north side Tebay (*Tɪbə*) and Staveley (*Stēvli*), but neither Shap (*ʃap*) nor Orton (*Ōtn*). To the west it is bounded by the country close to Lake Windermere and by the towns of Windermere and Bowness, which, from the dialectologist's point of view, are of no interest. To the south on the Cartmel side it does not extend much farther than Whitbarrow (*Hwɪtbarə*), but on the other bank of the Kent it reaches to Kirby-Lonsdale (*Kərbɪ-Lɒnzdl*). To the east it is bounded by the mountain country between the Grayrigg (*Grɛrɪg*)-Tebay (*Tɪbə*) valley and the Garsdale (*Gazdl*) and Hawes (*Hōz*) valleys in Yorkshire. In the town of Kendal itself the dialect is less pure and reliable than outside, though as a rule the actual sounds in use are identical.

§ 2. I have obtained almost all my information as to this dialect from Mr. Roger Capstick, a farmer by occupation, now resident in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. Mr. Capstick is a native of the Kendal district, having

been born at Low Park Farm, some six miles north of Sedbergh (*Sedber*), in 1849. Until three years ago he resided at Low Park, never having been further away from Kendal than Penrith (*Pierp*) and Appleby (*Aplbi*). Mrs. Capstick was born just outside Sedbergh, her father being a native of Coatley (*Kotli*) in the vicinity and she has likewise remained in the Kendal district, until the family came to Liverpool. Mr. Capstick has preserved the dialect as spoken in his youth admirably, and has only to a slight extent been influenced by the speech of the people from other parts.

Vowels.

§ 3. The Kendal dialect contains eleven simple vowel sounds.

Note. The classification used is that of Dr. Henry Sweet.

	Wide		Wide Round
	Front	Back	Back
High	* f = <i>i</i> (§ 4)	* l = <i>u</i> (§ 8)	* ɒ = <i>y</i> (§ 11)
	Front	Mixed	
Mid	*** ɛ = <i>e</i> (§ 5 and 6)	* ɜ = <i>o</i> (§ 7)	
	Back		
	*** ɔ = <i>a</i> (§ 9 and 10)		
	Back		
Low	* ɔ = <i>o</i> (§ 12)	*** ɪ = <i>ɔ</i> (§ 13)	
	Narrow		
High	*** fɪ = <i>i</i> (§§ 14 and 15)	Mid * j = <i>a</i> (§ 16)	
	Round		
Mid	** jɜ = <i>ɔ</i> (§ 17).		

Note. Of these * occurs only short, ** only long, and *** both long and short.

There are also the following diphthongs:

a) with *ʊ* (1ʌ) as second element *iʊ* (§ 18), *eʊ* (§ 19), *uʊ* (§ 20), *aʊ* (§ 21).

b) with *i* (ɪ) as second element *ai* (§ 22), *ei* (§ 33), *ɔi* (§ 24).

c) with *ə* (ʌ) as second element *ɪə* *ēə* (§ 24), *ʊə* (§ 25).

§ 4. *i* (ɪ) is the high-front-wide as in Polite English *spin*. It occurs in all positions, both stressed and unstressed though occasionally *i* (ɪ see § 14) takes its place. Examples: *bɪnd* vb. bind, *fɪʃ* sb. fish, *hɪvɪk* adj. living, *ɡɪmlək* sb. gimlet, *hɪndər* adj. hinder, back, *ɡɪldərt* sb. hairnoose, *sɪkl* sb. sickle, *spɪpɪk* sb. chaffinch.

§ 5. *e* (ɛ) is the mid-front wide as in Polite English *hen*. Examples: *dɛɡ* vb. water, *ɛɡ* sb. egg, *ɛks* vb. ask, *ɛlm* sb. elm, *mɛn* sb. men, *sɛvən* num. seven, *spɛlk* sb. rib of a basket, *wɛpm* sb. weapon.

§ 6. *ē* (ɛ̃) is the long form of *e*. It resembles French wide *ê*, but probably has the lips less open. In one or two words, it becomes *ei* ([ɛɪ]) the mid-front-narrow raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthongisation is not found before consonants (e.g. *kei* sb. key, *nɛktei* sb. necktie, *ei* interj. eh?) Examples: *dē* sb. day, *dēl* sb. dale, *grē* adj. grey, *hēl* sb. hail, *lēt* vb. seek, *slē* vb. slay.

§ 7. *ə* (ʌ) is the mid-mixed-wide as in the Scotch *bird* (*bərd*) and occurs only before *r*. Occasionally in the word *məri* (adj. merry) *ə* is advanced to ʌ̃. This probably is Ellis's *e^o* (see § 76 and Ellis E. E. Pron. V 80 721*). Examples: *bərd* sb. bird, *bərɪk* sb. birch, *dərt* sb. dirt, *ɡərt* adj. great, *hərd* vb. hoard up, *əp̃* sb. earth, *wərk* vb. work.

§ 8. *ʊ* (1ʌ) is the high-back-wide slightly advanced, and occurs after *r*. Occasionally it is heard after

r alone, as in *rvdl* sb. riddle, and *rvn* vb. run, but more usually after a consonant followed by *r*. Examples: *brvk* vb. break, *brvst* vb. burst, *trvnl* sb. wheel of wheelbarrow, *frvst* vb. thrust.

§ 9. *a* (ɶ) is the mid-back-wide slightly lowered, and occurs in all positions, except before *r* + consonant, where it undergoes half-lengthening to ɶ̄ e. g. *hard*, *mark*, *park*. *r* is often dropped in this combination and then ɶ̄ becomes *ā* (ɶ̄+). In the combination *arə* *a* is always ɶ̄, but in *ar* it fluctuates between ɶ̄ and ɶ̄+. Examples: *aks* sb. axe, *bad* adj. bad, *faḍər* sb. father, *laf* vb. laugh, *man* sb. man, *say* sb. song, *sparə* sb. sparrow, *tar* sb. tar.

§ 10. *ā* (ɶ̄+) is the lengthened form of *a*. It is deeper than Polite English *ā* (ɶ̄), but the deepness is not so marked as in Swedish *ā* (ɶ̄). Occasionally it is slightly advanced to ɶ̄+, but this pronunciation is not common. Examples: *ald* adj. old, *daḅ* vb. daub, *krāl* vb. crawl, *mā* vb. mow, *sā* vb. sow, *spār* vb. spare.

§ 11. *u* (ʉ) is the high-back-wide with underrounding, but this underrounding is not so clear as in Swedish *ū* (ʉ). Examples: *bʉl* sb. bull, *grʉnd* sb. ground, *krʉdz* sb. curds, *mʉd* sb. mud, *mʉḍər* sb. mother, *stʉf* sb. stuff, *wʉml* sb. auger, *wʉp* sb. worth.

§ 12. *o* (ɔ) the mid-back-wide-round only occurs in syllables which have not the main stress. In studied speech it passes into *u* (ʉ) the high-back-wide. Examples: *wino* vb. winnow, *hvar ḍe ko frē* where they come from.

§ 13. *ɔ* (ɶ) is the low-back-wide-rounded as in Polite English *not*. In one or two words it is narrowed to ɶ̄ e. g. *ɶf*, *ɶn*. Examples: *bɔrn* p. p. born, *bɔrp* sb. broth,

həlɪn sb. holly, *hɔrn* sb. horn, *jɔk* sb. yoke, *kɔrn* sb. corn, *kɔrft* sb. croft, *pɔdɪf* sb. porridge.

§ 14. *i* (ɪ) is the high-front-narrow as in French *ici*. It only occurs in a few words. *Him* (him) when stressed often has *i* (ɪ), otherwise it has *ɪ*. In *hil* (hill) the narrow vowel is common, but not invariable. In the following words *i* is always narrow. Examples: *ibmɪn* sb. evening, *klim* vb. climb, *klin* adj. clean, *lik* vb. leak, *fɪp* sb. sheep.

§ 15. *ī* (ɪ̄) is the lengthened form of *i*. It is often slightly lowered in unstudied speech, becoming ([ɪ̄]). This sound has been identified as a diphthong by Ellis (E. E. Pron. V. p. 538) viz. *ei* ([ɪ̄]), but the sound I have always heard, is quite free from diphthongisation. Examples: *fɪz* vb. freeze, *gīs* sb. pl. geese, *ī* sb. eye, *lī* sb. lie mendacium, *lit* sb. light, *rīk* sb. smoke, *ətwin* prep. between.

§ 16. *a* (ɪ̄) is the mid-back-narrow slightly lowered. Examples: *bakl* sb. good condition, *frand* sb. friend, *rad up* vb. tidy, *ranf* burly, thickset man, *rast* vb. rest.

§ 17. *o* (ɪ̄) is the mid-back-narrow-round with lowering. Examples: *bō* sb. ball, *dōn* sb. dawn, *gōst* sb. ghost, *lōm* sb. loam, *pōmsandə* sb. Palm-Sunday, *skōd* vb. scald, *stōk* sb. stalk, *wō* sb. wall.

Diphthongs with *u* (ɪ̄) as second element.

§ 18. *iu* (ɪ̄ ɪ̄) is the high-front-wide followed by a very tense *y* (ɪ̄). After *j*, (as in *kɪujɪw*) it passes into the high-mixed-wide-round. In studied speech it usually becomes *ɪ—u* (ɪ ɪ̄). It occurs before consonants, vowels, and in final positions. Examples: *biuk* sb. book,

diur sb. door, *kliu* sb. clew, *kriuk* sb. crook, *siu* vb. sew, *tiun* sb. tune.

§ 19. *eu* (ɛɪ̯) is the mid-front-wide followed by a very tense *u*, as in the preceding diphthong. In studied speech it passes into *iu* or *i-u*. Sometimes *e-u* is heard with a distinctly vocalic second element. It is a rare sound and only occurs in final positions. Examples: *neu* vb. pret. knew, *preu* vb. pret. threw, *tfeu* vb. chew.

§ 20. *yu* (ɪɪ̯) is the high-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. Examples: *bryu* sb. brow, *gyus* sb. goose, *hyuf* sb. hoof, *kylu* sb. cow, *pyu* sb. pull, *syu* sb. sow, *fyu* sb. shoe, *fyudər* sb. shoulder.

§ 21. *au* (ɔɪ̯) is the mid-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. The first element is at times raised to ɪ̯, or even ɪ, producing a sound, which is very difficult to distinguish from *yu*. Examples: *dauļi* adj. sad, melancholy, *dauṭər* sb. daughter, *gauk* sb. simpleton, *kauļi* sb. hornless cow, *mauḥ* sb. mouth, *rauḥ* vb. poke the fire.

Diphthongs with *i* (ɪ) as second element.

§ 22. *ai* (ɔɪ̯) is the mid-back-wide-lowered followed by the high-front-wide. Examples: *aivṭi* sb. ivy, *bai* vb. buy, *haid* vb. hide, *kai* sb. pl. cows, *nain* num. nine, *sail* vb. strain.

§ 23. *ei* (ɛɪ̯). The mid-front-narrow-raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthong is very rarely heard and occurs only finally. See § 6.

§ 24. *oi* (ɔɪ̯) is the low-back-wide-round followed by the high-front-wide and sounds the same as Polite English *oi*. It does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. Examples: *boil* vb. boil, *moidər* vb. perplex, worry, *noiz* sb. noise, *toi* sb. toy.

Diphthongs with ə (ɿ) as second element.

§ 25. *ēə* (ɸɿ), *iə* (fɿ) are used in the Kendal dialect indifferently. In unstudied speech the first is the more usual. The first element is at times altered to the mid-front-wide raised position giving [ɛɿ]. The second element is often retracted to ɯ. In no one word have I ever known the same vowel (i.e. [ɛ] or [f]) to be maintained all along consistently. Examples: *bīən* sb. bone, *drīəv* vb. pret. (he) drove, *fīəs* sb. face, *grīən* vb. groan, *hīər* sb. hare, *līəp* sb. barn, *līəð* adj. loath, *nīəm* sb. name.

§ 26. *uə* (ɸɯ) is the high-back-wide-round followed by the mid-mixed-wide. As in *iə* and *ēə* at times the second element becomes ɯ. In a few words I have heard ɤ for ɸ, e.g. *bōat*, *kōam*, *sōal*. Examples: *kūət* sb. coat, *lūən* sb. lane, *rūəd* sb. road, *skūər* vb. scour, *snūər* vb. snore, *sūal* sb. (boot-) sole.

Consonants.

§ 27. The Kendal dialect contains twenty-six consonants.

		Stop	Open Cons.	Side	Nasal	Trill
Back	{ Voiceless	<i>k</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>g</i>	—	—	<i>ɣ</i>	—
Front	{ Voiceless	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>j</i>	—	—	—
Alveolar	{ Voiceless	<i>t</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>d</i>	—	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>
Point-Alveolar	{ Voiceless	<i>ʈ</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>ɖ</i>	—	—	—	<i>ɽ</i>
Teeth	{ Voiceless	—	<i>ʃ</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>ð</i>	—	—	—

		Stop	Open Cons.	Side	Nasal	Trill
Blade-Point	{ Voiceless	—	<i>s</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>z</i>	—	—	—
Blade	{ Voiceless	(<i>t</i>)	<i>f</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	(<i>d</i>)	<i>ð</i>	—	—	—
Lip	{ Voiceless	<i>p</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>b</i>	<i>ɓ</i>	—	<i>m</i>	—
Lip teeth	{ Voiceless	—	<i>f</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>v</i>	—	—	—
Lip with back modification	{ Voiceless	—	<i>w</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>hw</i>	—	—	—

In addition to the above consonants, the stress *h* exists in Kendal, but does not occur in cases where original stress has been lost — as *Hez-tə sɪn ɪm?* *Tɛl ɔr a want ɔr*.

The consonants *m*, *n* and *l* can become vocalic, and are then treated as vowels. Their vocalic nature is indicated in the following manner — *ɱ*, *ɲ*, *ɺ*.

§ 28. The consonants *k*, *g*, *y*, *t*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *j*, *ɸ*, *ð*, *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *ʃ*, and *w* are pronounced exactly as in Polite English, though *v* seems to be partly unvoiced before unstressed *t* in the pret. *lɪvt* = lived.

r the alveolar trill is as a rule more strongly trilled than in Southern English, especially when initial. Before *ɪ* (see § 8) the trill is usually less noticeable. It never occurs after *t*, *d*.

ɾ the point alveolar trill, takes the place of the ordinary alveolar trill after *t* and *d*.

ɽ and *ɿ* the point alveolar stops occur only before the trill belonging to the same series e. g. *maɽɾ*, *faɽɾ*, *sɽɿɱ*.

ʒ the blade open-voiced only occurs medially and finally mostly after *d* the blade stop voiced, forming the affricate *dʒ*. *ʃ* forms a similar affricate with *t*.

b the lip-open voiced, only occurs in the word *seċbonti* num. seventy, and is sounded like the South-German *w*.

hw the lip-open-voiceless with modification, is sounded as in Scotch, but never passes into $\gamma + w$ i. e. back-open-voiceless + lip-open with back-modification. When unstressed it becomes *w*. It only occurs initially.

Chapter II.

The Kendal vowels and their OE. equivalents.

i.

§ 29. Kendal *i* has the following origins.

1) ME. *ī* from OE. *i*, Scand. *i* and OFr. *i* has remained, except before *m* and *n* + cons. and *ld*. This *i* (f) was originally narrow (HES. § 412) in OE., and maintained its character throughout the ME. period. In the sixteenth century it was still *i* (f) (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.), but was widened to *ī* (f) during the seventeenth.

Examples:

bilhiuk sb. billhook. OE. bill, ME. bill. CM. 31.

flīk sb. fitch. OE. flicce, ME. flykke. Pr. P. 167. flyke
Cath. 135. flick Lev. 120, 17.

glīsk vb. shine forth. Cf. OE. glisian, ME. glisien, also
ME. glist en.

hīlt sb. hilt, handle. OE. hilt, ME. hylt. Pr. P. 240.

kīt sb. milking-pail. No OE. known, ME. kit. Lev. 148, 43.

kyt Bruce XVIII. 168. ODu. kitte = 'tub' (OE.

cyte may be related according to Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 317).

lig vb. lie. Northumb. *licza* Cook 132, ME. *li*, *lig* CM. 3778, 2944. *lig* Townl 18/326.

pik sb. pitch. OE. *pie*, ME. *pik*. CM. 11885.

sikl sb. sickle. OE. *sicol*, ME. *sykyl*. Pr. P. 455.

sin sb. sinew. OE. *sinu*, ME. *sinu*. CM. 3941.

skift vb. shift, remove. OE. *sciftan*, ME. *scift*. CM. 4440.

slip vb. slip. OE. *slipan*, ME. *slipped* (pp.). Gaw. 244.

twiſf bōk sb. earwig. Cf. OE. *anzel-twicca* WW. 320, 32, OE. **twiċcan*, ME. *twicchen*. Low Germ. *twikken* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 671).

wid sb. bent ozier, withy. OE. *wipiz*, ME. *wythe*. Pr. P. 531.

hwik adj. living. Northumb. *ewic* Cook 33, ME. *ewic* CM. 8738.

Note. *lim* sb. limb owes its shortness to a *b* inserted after *m* in the oblique cases in ME. In *sin* sb. sinew, *i* instead of **ai* (ME. *ī*) is due to following ME. *u*. In *wid* sb. bent ozier, withy OE. *iſ* has hindered the lengthening of *i* (Morsb. ME. Gram. § 64).

§ 30. 2) Kendal *i* corresponds to Scand. *i* in the following words:

gildert sb. hairnoose. ME. *gildert* PS. IX, 31. Aasen *gildra* 215 (Björkman 154). ON. *gildra*.

klip vb. clip shear, ON. OSwed. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe* (Björkman p. 246).

§ 31. 3) Kendal *i* corresponds to OFr. *i* in the following words:

fitf sb. vetch a plant. ME. *fetche* WW. 664, 24.

gimlōk sb. gimlet. ME. *gymlocke* Lev. 158, 39. Cf. OFr. *gimbelet*.

pīšimər sb. ant. ME. *pissemire* Mand. 301. OFr. *pisser*.
twilt sb. quilt. OFr. *cuilte*, *coulte*.

Note. In *hwīn* sb. gorse *i* represents Celtic *i*. Cf. Welsh *chwyn* = 'weeds'.

§ 32. 4) OE. *i* before *m*, *n* + the stops *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal.

These short forms are to be explained, as being made, either from compounds, or from the analogy of words which have *l*, *r*, or *n*, in the following syllable. E. g. ME. *limber*, *childer*, *wildernesse*, *hindern* (Kaluza § 217c), cf. Kendal *blindərz* sb. blinkers, *hīndər* adj. hinder, back; *hīndər* vb. hinder, *wīnstrið* sb. a long straw. OE. *i* before *ne*, *nȝ* has remained short not only in Kendal but throughout the ME. dialects (Kaluza § 217a).

Examples:

blind adj. blind. Northumb. blind Cook 22, ME. blind CM. 184.

blink sb. gleam of sunshine. Cf. ME. *blinked* CM. 76684, *blinke* CM. (Fairf.) 1964 = 'glance' noun. This word goes back to a hypothetical OE. **blincan*, for which cf. Du. *blinken* = 'shine, smile'. The OE. *blican* is probably cognate.

kīyk sb. blow. Cf. OE. *cineunȝ* WW. 171, 39. Kinke Townl. 'I double up', 'I tie myself in a knot'. Cf. MDu. *kincken* 'pant, gasp' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 137).

kīykəf sb. whooping-cough for OE. **cine-cōh*. Cf. Du. *kinkhoest*, ODu. *kiech-hoest*, cf. Du. *kincken*, and OE. *cineunȝ* above.

kliyk sb. blow, stroke. Cf. Du. *klink* 'a blow', *klinken* vb. 'clink, sound', and Dan. *klinge*. Most probably native.

frīyk vb. shrink. OE. (for)-*scrincan*, ME. *schrynkyn* Pr. P. 449.

tyḡklør sb. tinker. ME. tinkler Lev. 77, 12, also tynkare Pr. P. 496. Cf. OE. tinclian, ODu. tintelen (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 644).

wind vb. wind. Northumb. winda Lind. 95. ME. wind CM. 245, 78.

wīnlstrȳ sb. long straw. For OE. (Northumb.)*windelstrē cf. OE. windel, ME. windel = 'basket', OE. windwian 'winnow' and Scott, 'Old Mortality' Chap. VII: bare, nothing but windlestraes, and sandy laverocks.

Note. *i* in the following words corresponds to Scand. *i* + nasal cons.

klīḡk sb. lump of rock. Dan. *klinte*, ON. *klēttr*, Norw. *klett*.

spīḡk sb. chaffinch. Cf. Swed. *gulspink*, Norw. *gulspikke*, Dan. *spinke* = 'a kind of sparrow' (Molbeck, Dial. Lex.) (See Björkman p. 255).

These two words are clearly of Danish and not of Norwegian origin. For Norw. *gulspikke* see Aasen p. 261—262.

§ 33. 5) OE. *e* has become *i* in Kendal in a few words. In Northumbrian *e* probably remained, even after the fronted consonants *ġ*, *sc* (see Bülbring § 290, but cf. also § 296), but was raised to *i* in the ME. period before the thirteenth century, for CM. has such forms as *zit* and *kist* for Northumb. *zet* and *cest*. *i* here was probably wide, ME. *i* being wide before *p*, *s*, *n*, *t*, *f*, and *m* (HEES. 649).

Examples:

ḡit vb. get. Cf. Northumb. onzeta.

ġit adv. yet. Northumb. zet Cook 100, ME. yit CM. 2591, yett CM. 553.

klīk vb. snatch away. Cf. ME. clekis Alex Sk. 282 = 'plucks', also cleke sb. Alex Sk. 2163.

kist sb. chest. Northumb. cest, ME. kist CM. 21018 and 5617.

stīdī adj. steady. For OE. *stedīḡ cf. OE. steding line, stede, staðol.

stīdl vb. walk lazily or crookedly. ME. *stedill* = 'make stand still' Alex Sk. 3977. Halliwell *steddle*. For OE. **steðelian* for **staðolojan* cf. *staþol* and *stīdī* above. *wīlð* sb. willow. OE. *weliȝ*, ME. *wilwe*. Pr. P. 528.

Note. In *gīðer* vb. gather and *tugīðer* adv. together OE. *æ* has become *i* via ME. *e* (cf. *gederes* Gaw. 421 and 777). This shows that *æ* had become *e* quite early in the ME. period, if it is not even older and hence the change *æ* < *e* is older than *e* < *i*. *Stīdī* sb. anvil goes back to Scand. **steði*, cf. ON. *steði*, Norw. *sted* Aasen p. 747. ME. *steþi* CM. 23237. Stythy Cath. 365 *stidye* Lev. 97. 7.

§ 34. OE. *e* before *n* + cons., ME. *e* has become *i* in Kendal in the words *bīyk* sb. bench and *strīykl* vb. sprinkle. It is highly probable that both these words are not native to the dialect but are borrowed from some other northern dialect. *e* + *n* generally remains in the Kendal dialect. *bīyk* in all probability comes from a nominative **benc* with gen. and dat. *benċes*, *benċe* which would give ME. *benk* (see Bruce 7. 238) and **benche*. Modern Kendal *bēyk* or *bīyk*, *bēnf* (with simplification of *ntf* to *nf*). All three forms exist in the dialect, though possibly *bēnf* is a later borrowing from polite English. Unfortunately in *strīykl* we have no *ē* form in the modern dialect although such forms as *strenkelen* Pr. P. 479, *strenkild* Alex Sk. 3676, and *strenkling* CM. 28580, really exist in ME.

§ 35. In the words *dīy* sb. noise, ME. *dinge* Cath. 100, *flīy* vb. fling, ME. *flingen* Alis 1111, *hīy* vb. hang; *i* is generally believed to represent Scand. *e* (cf. ON. *dengia*, *flengia*, *hengia*), but Björkman (p. 207) thinks it highly improbable that *e* should have become *i* in ME., seeing that there are so few traces of it to be found. For *ding* he conjectures a Scand. **dinga*, cf. OSwed. *diunga*

= *dingwan. Murray (NED. see *fling*), likewise doubts the probability of the change *en* < *in*.

§ 36. OE. *y* was unrounded to *i* (f) in the ME. period and was widened to *ī* (f) in the 17th century (Ellis, EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) and has remained so in Kendal till the present day.

Examples:

biznəs sb. business. ME. *businessse* Pr. P. 37; cf. OE. *bysiȝ*.

brīg sb. bridge. Cf. OE. *brycȝ*, ME. *brig*. CM. 8945.

mītf adv. much. OE. *myȝel*, ME. *miche*. Alex Sk. 5602.

plūustilt sb. plough handle. OE. *stylte*.

ſīlf sb. shelf. OE. *sēylf* (Bl. Homs 27), ME. *schelf* Pr. P. 448.

Note. In *kīnlīn* sb. fuel *ī* has its origin in Scand. *y*. Cf. OIc. *kyndill* = 'torch', OSwed. *kyndill messe* (Ihre) both derived from OE. *candel*, itself from Lat. *candela*. Cf. ME. *kindling* CM. 19389, Alex Sk. 3292.

OE. *ȝ* has become *ī* in *wīf* vb. wish, *þīml* sb. thimble.

§ 37. OE. *ǣ* (WGmc. *ā*) has become *ī* in the words *īvər* adv. ever, *īv(ə)rī* adj. every, *nīvər* adv. never, and *ſīpərd* sb. shepherd; representing ONorthumbrian *ǣfre*, **ǣferilē*. *nǣfre* and Anglian *scēp* (see § 87). This *ǣ* (f) became *ē* (f) in the ME. period and was raised to *ī* (f) before the sixteenth century, and then shortened to *i* (f) and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

§ 38. OE. *ī* has become *ī* in Kendal in the words *fīftī* num. fifty, *fīftīn* num. fifteen, and *stīf* adj. stiff. Here *ī* was shortened to *i* (f) in the ME. period and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

§ 39. Words of uncertain origin.

fīdȝ vb. fidget, *flīkə* vb. laugh heartily, *ȝīlp* vb. yelp, *mīzl* vb. drizzle, *penīwīȝ* sb. small round cake (ME. *whig*).

= whey), *pigīn* sb. small wooden bowl with handle to it, *stīt*/ sb. potato-row, *swīn* vb. make (ones way) as *swīnīn* ə wē *yp.* *swindz* vb. singe, *twīd* vb. pass the thumb or fingers over one another.

tsīt sb. cat.

ē.

Kendal ē has the following origins.

§ 40. OE. *e* (ĕ) both with and without nasal combinations has in most cases remained short during the ME. period till the present day, in Kendal. In *slēd* sb. sledge from ME. *slēde*, OE. **sleda*; ē instead of īə is due to early shortening probably arising from a compound in which sled was the first member.

Examples:

ēbm adv. straight, direct (e. g. *liuk ēbm jōndə*). Northumb.

efne Cook 45. *ēlār* sb. alder tree. OE. *ellarn*.

fētl vb. get ready, put in order for OE. **fetlian*, ME.

fetlen (see Wall p. 79), cf. OE. *fetel* = 'belt, girdle'.

jēst sb. yeast. Northumb. **zest*, ME. *jest*. Cath. 426.

nēb sb. (duck)bill. OE. *nebb*, ME. *neb*. Alex Sk. 807.

slēd sb. sledge, for OE. **sleda*, ME. *slēde*. Pr. P. 458. Cf.

MDu. *slede*, *slide*, OHG. *slito*, ON. *sleðe*. (Stratm.-Brad. 555.)

spēlk sb. basket-rib. OE. *spelc* = 'splint', ME. *spelke*. Pr. P. 468.

streḡk adj. adv. straight. OE. *strec*, ME. *strek*. Prk. Cons. 2623.

hwēḡār pron. which whether (e. g. *ēḡār ən əm hwēḡə ḡyū wīlt*)

Northumbrian *hweðer* Lind 56. ME. *qveþer* CM. 8733.

hwēlp sb. puppy. Northumb. *hwelp* Lind. 55, ME. *qvelpe* CM. 18645.

hwēm vb. upset. ME. *quelm* CM. 24862, *whelmyn* Pr. P. 54.

Note. *hēdġ* sb. hedge (OE. *heze* B. T. II 525) is in all probability a loanword from either polite English or a Midland dialect.

§ 41. *ē* in the following words represents a Scand. *e*:
dēg vb. water. Norw. *deggia* Aasen p. 103, ON. *doggua* =

**degguja* = Prim. Norse **dauggjan*.

ebm sb. object. ON. *efni*, ME. *efne*. CM. 335.

eg on vb. incite. ON. *eggja*, ME. *eggyn*. Pr. P. 136.

eldin sb. fuel. Norw. *elding* Aasen 132, ON. *elding*, ME. *eyldinge*. CM. 3164.

fēl sb. fell, hill. ON. *fell*, (Wall p. 99).

kēnsbak sb. 'mark by which anything can be recognised at a distance'. By popular etymology for **kenspak*, cf. Norw. *kjennespak* Aasen 358, Swed. *kännspek*, cf. ON. *spakr* = 'wise' (see Björkman p. 220 and Wall p. 108).

kleg sb. gadfly. Norw. *klegg* Aasen 363, ON. *kleggi* (Björkman p. 284).

mēldor sb. 'a quantity of corn to be ground'. Norw. *mellder* Aasen p. 493. OIc. *meldr* (Björkman p. 284).

[*eg*] *skēl* sb. eggshell. ON. *skel*, ME. *skelle* York. Plays II, 65 (see Björkman 124).

stēg sb. gander. Norw. *stegg* Aasen p. 747, ON. *steggr*, ME. *steg*. Cath. 367, Lev. 53, 25.

§ 42. OE. *a* (J) and *æ* (I) became *e* (f) perhaps already in the OE. period (cf. the Mercian *e*-forms, where *e* = *ī* or *ī*, see Bülbring § 91). This was widened to *ē* (f) in the ME. period (see HES. § 650) and has remained so ever since.

Examples:

bēk sb. brook. OE. *bæc*, ME. *becc*. CM. Gött. 8946 (see Björkman p. 144).

ēfter prep. after. OE. *æfter* Lind. 2, ME. *efter* CM. 493.

esp sb. aspen. OE. *æspe*, ME. *espe*. Cath. 117.

ef sb. ash(-tree). OE. *æsc*, ME. *esche*. Cath. 117.

gem sb. game. Cf. OE. *gæmnian*, ME. *game*. CM. 10564.

gev vb. pret. gave. OE. *gæf*, ME. *gaf*. CM. 17136.

(*kāt*-)*hek* sb. 'tailboard of a cart'. OE. *hæcc*, ME. *hek*.

Towne 126/305.

heltor sb. halter. OE. *hælfter*, ME. *helter*. Cath. 182.

hesp sb. hasp. OE. *hæsp*, ME. *hespe*. Cath. 188.

hev vb. have. OE. **iċ hafa*, ME. *haf*. CM. 430 etc.

hezl sb. hazel. OE. *hæsel*, ME. *hesyl*. Pr. P. 288.

jet sb. gate. Northumb. *zæt* Lind. 31, ME. *gate* Towne 53/40, CM. 1264, Cath. 425.

sek sb. sack. OE. *sæc*, ME. *sek*. CM. 4859.

skeł sb. scale. OE. *sceale*, ME. *scale*. Cath. 320.

weltor vb. stagger about. Cf. OE. *wealtan*, MHG. *walzen*.

weltor is for OE. **wæltrian*, cf. ME. *weltrand* Bruce III, 719.

wef vb. wash. OE. *wascan*, ME. *wesche*. CM. 27547, also *wasch* CM. 15219.

Note. In *kęst* vb. cast ON. *a* has become *ę*. Cf. ON. *kasta*.

§ 43. OE. *e* + *n* + consonant has remained in Kendal in the following words:

bęnd vb. bend. OE. *bendan*, ME. *bende*. Pr. P. 30.

bępk sb. bench. (See however § 34.)

ęnd sb. end. OE. *ende*.

sęnd vb. send. OE. *sendan*.

In *glęnt* vb. look up, and *męns* sb. kindness, hospitality, *ę* is of Scand. origin representing orig. *e*. For the former cf. ME. *gloten*, Swed. *glänta* (Björkman 241), for the latter ME. *menske*, Trist. 2118, ON. *menska* = 'humanity', OSwed. *męnska* = 'goodness', ODan. *meniske*, *menske* 'kindness, goodwill' (Björkman 139.)

In *tęnt* sb. tent *ę* represents OFr. *e*, cf. OFr. *tente*.

§ 44. OE. *a* + nasal + consonant has become

e in Kendal in a few words. In such positions *a* otherwise remains unaltered; e. g. *land* sb. 'land', *rayk* adj. 'rank, close together', *tayz* sb. 'tongs'.

Examples:

bilep vb. belong. OE. *belanzian, cf. lanzian. MDu. *belangen* = concern.

fend vb. provide for (anything). OE. fandian, ME. to fande = conari, niti. Cath. 122.

þeþk vb. thank. OE. (WS.) þancian, Northumb. ðoneiða. Cook 198. ME. thank CM. 5302.

ðen adv. then. Northumb. ðonne Cook 195, ME. þan CM. 67, þen CM. 300.

§ 45. OE. (Northumb.) *ē* and *æ*. [ʰ (and ʰ) were levelled under *ē* in the ME. period and shortened later to *e*, which sound they still possess.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

bleðar sb. bladder. Northumb. *blēder, ME. bledðyr. Cath. 34.

breþ sb. breath. Northumb. *brēþ, ME. breeþ. CM. Trin. 3573.

neþar sb. neighbour. Northumb. nēhðibur Lind. 67, ME. neghbur CM. 6479.

wepm sb. weapon. Northumb. wēpen Lind. 94, ME. wēpen CM. 7172.

II. Northum. *æ* (WGmc. **a*i—*i*).

heþ sb. health. OE. *hælp, ME. helthe. Pr. P. 235.

§ 46. In *seþm* num. seven, *seþanti* num. seventy, and *aleþm* num. eleven, OE. *eo* was simplified to *e* in the ME. period. Cf. ME. seuen CM. 508, seuenti CM. 1486, and elleuen CM. 4088.

§ 47. OE. *ā* has become *e* in the word *eþs* vb. ask. Cf. āsciða Cook 13, ME. ask CM. 595. The change in this case is probably later than with *beþ* etc.

§ 48. In *gezlin* sb. gosling *ē* may represent either Scand. *æ* or OE. *ē* shortened. Wall cfs. OIc. *gáslingr*. It is however quite as reasonable to derive it from a hypothetical OE. **zēs-linz* (for **zōs-linz* cf. *zōs*). Cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 63817 and 701. 8.

§ 49. *kef* sb. cowparsnip (*Heraclium spondylium*) in all probability goes back to a Northumb. **ċēsċ* (WS. *ċysċ*) for Gmc. **kunskiz* corresponding to Idg. **ǵnt-ki-s*. **ǵnt* is the Schwund-stufe to Idg. **ǵenut*, **ǵonat* seen in Gk. **γόνυ* γόνυτος 'knee', Goth. *knuss-jan* from **knussus* Idg. **ǵnuttos*.

For Idg. *tk* = Gmc. **sk* cf. Idg. **dnt-ko* (Latin **dents* Sk. **ḍ-ḍonts*) with Gmc. **tunskoz*, OE. *tūsċ*, Mod. Engl. *tusk*. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

§ 50. Scand. *ei* in *kek* vb. 'tip up (a cart)' and *rens* vb. rinse, became *ē* (†), which form it usually takes in Kendal, (see § 53) before it was shortened to *e*. For these two words, cf. Norw. *keika* Aasen 548 and *reinska* 592, the latter of which comes directly from the Scandinavian and not through OFr. *rincer* as Polite English 'rinse' does (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 511).

ē.

Kendal *ē* has the following origins:

§ 51. OE. *æ* + *ǝ*, *ǣ* + *ǝ*, *e* + *ǝ* have become *ē*. Here diphthongisation does not seem to have taken place as in most originally open syllables in ME. When *ǝ* did not follow, *ǣ* etc. usually becomes *īə*.

Examples:

I. OE. *æ* + *ǝ*.

dē sb. day. Northumb. *dæȝ* Cook 36, ME. *dai* CM. 390.
fēn adj. glad. Cf. Northumb. *zefazen* Cook 78, ME. *fain* CM. 1387.

hēl sb. hail. OE. *hæȝl*, ME. hail. CM. 22692.

tēl sb. tail. OE. **tæȝl*, ME. *tayle*. Cath. 377.

II. OE. *ǣ* + *ȝ*.

grē adj. grey. OE. *ȝrǣȝ*, ME. *grai*. CM. 8288.

hē sb. hay. Northumb. *hēȝ* Cook 118, ME. *hai* CM. 3317.

klē sb. clay. OE. *clǣȝ* B. T. I. 157, ME. *clai* CM. 402.

hwē sb. whey. OE. *hwǣȝ*, ME. *whig*, *whay* Lev. 118. 46.

III. OE. *e* + *ȝ*.

rēn sb. rain. Northumb. *reȝn* Cook 162, ME. *rain* CM. 1768.

awē adv. away. OE. *onweȝ*, ME. *awai*. CM. 297.

Note. In *flēl* sb. flail *ē* represents OFr. *ae* for older *a* + *g*.

§ 52. In a few loanwords from Literary English of the 18th century, *ē* has supplanted older *ēȝ*, which would ultimately give rise to *ȝ*. Some of the other local dialects, apparently less, affected by the Literary English, keep a diphthong in all cases. Of these, the most important for our purpose is the dialect of Dent (Ellis's D. 31. 111, 7) which has words like *dial* and *bliez* (dale and blaze) where Kendal has *dȝl* and *blēȝ* representing older *dæl* and **blæsiān*. *Wēstrȝl* sb. vagabond is also a loanword from 18th century Literary English. The true dialect form appears in *wȝest* vb. waste (cf. OFr. *vaster* *gvaster*).

Note. In *mēn* vb. mean from Northumb. **māena*, *ē* instead of normal *ȝ* is due to an 18th century borrowing from Literary English.

In *slē* vb. slay from OE. (Northumb.) *slāha*, **slay* became *slæȝ* in ME. and was subsequently lengthened to *slǣȝ* and raised to *slē*, probably in the 18th century. But perhaps *slē* may be simply a borrowing from Literary English. (I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld for this explanation of *slē*.)

Examples:

I. OE. *a*, *æ*.

blē̃r vb. roar (of animals). OE. **blarian*, ME. *blären*, cf. MDu. *blaeren*.

glē̃z vb. glaze, make shine. OE. **glasian*, cf. OE. *ȝlæs*, ME. *glas*. CM. 10093.

rē̃d̃or adv. rather. Northumb. *hraður* Cook 117, ME. *raþer* CM. 26566.

snē̃k sb. snake. OE. *snaca*, ME. *snake*. Pr. P. 461, Alis 5972.

II. Scand. *a*.

dē̃zd adj. dazed. Cf. ON. *dasaðr* C. and V. 96.

mē̃zd adj. confused. Cf. Norw. *masa* = 'be busy at any thing' 482. OIc. *masa* chatter, prattle, ME. (southern) *masedliche*. AR. 272.

Note. OFr. *a*, *ae*, and *ai* appear as *ē̃* in the words *ē̃d̃z* sb. age, *gē̃* adj. well dressed, shown fine, *rē̃d̃z* sb. rage, and *t̃fē̃n* sb. chain.

§ 53. Scand. *ei* and *øy* have become *ē̃* in Kendal except where shortening has taken place, as in *kē̃k* and *rē̃ns* (see § 50). Both these diphthongs probably became *ē̃* as early as the 16th century. There is only one case of *ē̃* representing older *øy*.

Examples:

blē̃k adj. golden yellow (of butter). ON. *bleikr*, ME. *bleike*. Hav. 470.

bē̃t̃in sb. food by the way. ON. *beit*, ME. *baite*. CM. 16931.

flē̃ vb. scare. ON. *fleyia*.

grē̃n sb. prong of a hay fork. ON. *græin*, ME. *gren*. Alis 654.

grē̃dl̃i adj. proper, decent, honest, etc. ON. *greiða*.

lē̃k vb. play. ON. *leika*.

lē̃t vb. seek. ON. *leita*.

skē̃t̃f sb. 'badly or untidily dressed person'. Cf. ON. *skeika* = 'go astray'.

slēk vb. smear. ON. *slæikia*.

slēp vb. walk slowly. Cf. ON. *slīor* for **slær*.

snēp vb. snub check, cut short. Cf. ON. *snøypa*, ME. *snaip*.

wēk adj. weak. Cf. ON. *veikr*, ME. *weyke*. Pr. P. 520.

2.

§ 54. Kendal *ə* has the following origins.

ME. *i* from OE. *e* etc. + Scand. *i* has become *ə* before *r* in Kendal by metathesis, which probably took place before the 14th century. In the 16th century we get three forms from the above mentioned *e* and *i*, viz. — *i* (I), *ɛ* (C), and *ɥ* (T) the first of which has given Kendal *ə*, the second Kendal *a*, and the third Kendal *u*.

The first of these, *i* probably became *ɛ* (C) in the 17th century, whereas the 16th century *e* had by then developed into *æ* (T). In the 18th century this *ɛ* passed into *ə* (L) by the intermediate stage of *ɶ*, which is heard occasionally even now, in the word *mərɶ* adj. merry. This sound I take to be Ellis's *e*^o (see E. E. Pron. V. pp. 80* and 721).

Examples:

bərd sb. bird. Northumb. bridd (late).

gərn vb. complain, grin. OE. *grinnian*, ME. *grennen*.

gəsl sb. gristle. OE. *gristel*, ME. *girstelle*. Cath. 157. gristle
Lev. 147. 81.

kərsən vb. christen. OE. *cristnian*, ME. *crysten*.

Note. In *dərt* sb. dirt *ə* represents Scand. *i*, cf. ON. *dritr*, ME. *drit*, MDu. *drijt*. *fərl* vb. slide represents a Scand. **skrilla*. Cf. Swed. Dial. *skrilla* (Wall 119).

§ 55. ME. *i* from OE. *e*, *i*, *y*, and also from Scand. *y* has become *ə* in Kendal before *r*. This

i (ɪ) was widened and-lowered to *e* (ɛ) in the 16th century and was treated in the same manner as *i* from metathesis.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*, *i* + *r*.

bærk sb. birch. OE. beorc, ME. birk. Cath. 32.

først adj. first. OE. fyrest, ME. first. CM. 8.

smærk vb. smirk. OE. (WS.) smearcian B. T. IV. 887, Northumb. *smerciȝa, ME. smirken (Cath. 356, quoted from Stratmann-Bradley).

II. OE. *y*.

bærler sb. 'waiter at a sheep-clipping'. OE. byrle, byrele, ME. brillare. Pr. P. 51. Cf. beran.

stør vb. stir. OE. styrian, ME. stir. CM. 4662.

tjørn sb. churn (for older *kærn). OE. cyren, ME. kyrne. Cath. 204.

wærk vb. work. Northumb. wyrca Lind. 99, ME. wirk CM. 1753.

Note. *hærd up* vb. hoard up probably comes from OE. *hyrdian, Gmc. *hurdjan, cf. zylden and gold (Bülbring § 164, Anm. 1). *gærþ* sb. girth, is probably of Scand. origin. The OE. form zyrd has *d* (hence ME. gürd). There is a ME. girth in Pr. P. 190 which is from a Scand. source, (cf. ON. *gjörþ* and *gerþ*) from which our word is descended (Björkman p. 182). In *bær* sb. whirr, bang, etc. *a* represents WScand. *y*. Cf. ON. *byrr*, Norw. *byr* (Aasen 94) = favourable wind. ODan. *bør* fair wind, ME. *byr* Towne 3/371 = rush birr Alex Sk. 711, bir CM. 24866 breeze (Björkman p. 205).

§ 56. In *ðer* pron. 'those' we have ME. *þir*, *þer* from ON. *þeir*. *gært* adj. 'great' from *grēat*, ME. *grēt* owes its form to early shortening to **grēt* previous to metathesis. **Grēt* would become **girt*. In *kærliu* sb. curlew *a* represents ME. *o* (corlieu) from OFr. *ou* (*courlieu*). The origin of *hærpl* vb. limp is uncertain.

v.

§ 57. Kendal *v* (which only occurs after *r*) has the following origins.

ME. *e* from OE. and OFr. *e* and ON. *y* has become *v* after *r* in a few words. *e* (ĕ) here probably remained till the 17th century, passing into *ə* (ʌ) in the 18th and being in all probability raised to *v* (1•) in the early 19th.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*.

brek vb. break. Northumb. *breca* Lind. 12, ME. *brek* CM. 872.

strutf vb. strut. OE. *streccan*, ME. *strek*. CM. 940.

trenl sb. 'wheel of wheel-barrow'. OE. *trendel*, ME. *tren-dyl* Pr. P. 502 from **trindan*, **trand*, **trundon*. See Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 666.

II. OFr. *e*.

dr̄es vb. dress. OFr. *dresser*, ME. *dressen*.

pr̄es vb. press, persuade. OFr. *presser*.

tr̄eml vb. tremble. OFr. *trembler*.

III. Scand. *y*.

þrest vb. thrust. Sc. *þr̄ysta*, ME. *threst*. CM. 22683.

§ 58. ME. *i* from OE. *i* (*ie*) has become *v* in Kendal after *r* in a few words. Here *i* (f) was probably lowered to *e* (ĕ) in the 17th century, passing into *ə* later.

Examples:

br̄em sb. brim. OE. *brim* = 'surge', ME. *brym*, *brim* 'margin of lake' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 77).

br̄emst̄n sb. brimstone. OE. **brinstan*, ME. *brinstan*. CM. 12842.

grenstŋ sb. grindstone for OE. *grind-stān. Cf. OE. grindel = 'gnashing', ME. grindstone. Cath. 165. grynestone Lev. 168. 18.

redl sb. riddle for OE. *hriddel. Cf. hriddel WW. 141. 12.
tfiz-rem 'case used in making cheese'. OE. rima, ME. rim. Pr. P. 434.

Note. *v* in *prent* vb. print corresponds to ME. *i*, OFr. *ei* (empreinter).

§ 59. Words of uncertain origin.

brekŋn-keŋl sb. 'kettle used for boiling milk in cheesemaking'.

redstjæk sb. 'stake to which cattle are fastened in the stall'.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 60. OE. *a* both with and without the nasal combinations has remained *a* (J+). In the case of the combinations *m*, *n* + cons. lengthening has never taken place, at least in this dialect. Scand. and OFr. *a* underwent a similar fate. Even in the words which have *ā* (J+) and *o* (J) in Polite English, the Kendal forms have *a*, which goes back to those *æ*-forms which existed by the side of *ā* in the 17th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. IV, pp. 1001—1018). Cf. *want*, *hant*. In a few words *æ* has remained short, where it would otherwise have become *īo* owing to the forms used being taken either 1) from the short ME. genitives and datives of *l*- and *r*-stems, as *ladl* sb. ladle. Cf. ME. hlādles: OE. hlāedel. *faðer* sb. father, ME. fader, OE. fæder, or 2) from the compounds as *fam* sb. shame, cf. *famfīast* adj. shame-faced, ME. shamfasst.

Note. In *ask* sb. newt, *halīdē* sb. holiday, and *swap* vb. exchange. OE. *ā* was shortened already in the ME. period (cf. ME. halidai and swāppen [from swāp]). In *fat* adj. fat, *last* vb. last,

mad adj. mad, *ratf* vb. eructate, Northumb. æ (I*) was retracted and shortened to *a* (J†) in the ME. period (see Morsbach, ME. Gram. § 66). In a few words Northumb. *o* and *y* became ME. *e* and were levelled under OFr. and Scand. *e* which became *æ* (L) before *r* in the 17th century and remained as such during the 18th becoming *a* (J) in the 19th. (E.g. *warfd* sb. world, *wasn* vb. grow worse, *parlif* adj. dangerous, *sarə* vb. serve, feed (animals), *skart* adj. with the skin knocked off, *tarn* sb. tarn, ME. *terne* (Allit. Poems Morris B. 1041), OE. *tiörn*, Norw. *tjörn*, *tjodn*, *war* vb. waste, cf. ON. *veria*, *wardəs* sb. weekdays ON. *hverr*-.)

Examples:

arə sb. arrow. OE. *earz*.

as-buərd sb. 'box for keeping ashes in' for *ask-buərd
Northumb. *asca* Cook 12, ME. *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841,
aske Pr. P. 443.

batf sb. batch. OE. *bæcc, ME. *bacche*. Pr. P. 21. Cf.
Swed. *bak*.

daft vb. stun, for OE. *daftlian, ME. *daftelen.

daft adj. foolish. OE. *zedæft*, ME. *deft*. Pr. P. 116.

falə adj. fallow. OE. *fealo*, ME. *falou*. CM. 1265.

hag vb. cut, for OE. *haccian. ME. *hacken*, *hakken*. Pr.
P. 221. Cf. MDu., MLG., MHG. *hacken*.

hagl vb. bungle spoil, for ME. *hackelen. Cf. Du. *hackelen*
= mangle stammer.

laf vb. laugh. Northumb. *hlæhha* Cook 115.

lafter sb. laughter. OE. *hleahtor*.

lafter sb. brood for OE. *leahtor. Cf. *lečzan* (see Wall 109).

mīəlar̥k sb. mealchest. OE. *eare*.

parək sb. paddock. OE. *pearruc*, ME. *parrok*. Pr. P. 884.

ratn sb. rat. OE. *rætt*, ME. *raton*. Cath. 300.

snafl vb. act queerly. ME. *snaffle* Lev., ODu. *snabel* (Hexham),
MDu. *snavel* = 'horses' muzzle. Cf. NHG. *Schnabel*.
Also Engl. *sniff*.

stak sb. stack. OE. *stacc, cf. Swed. *stack*, ON. *stakkr*; is probably related to *stjuk* = OE. *stōcc. The Ablaut relationship is Idg. *stoǵhnó: *stōǵhnó. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

fado sb. shadow. OE. *sēcadu*, ME. *schade*. CM. 20883.

pak sb. thatch. OE. *þaca*.

walf adj. tasteless, saltless. Cf. Lonsdale walla-ish Peacock 91. ME. *walhwe* Pr. P. 515.

əmakəli adv. partly. Cf. Northumb. *zēmæcca* Cook 88, OE. *zēmæc*, ME. *makly* Pr. P. 322.

§ 61. In the words given below *a* is of Scandinavian origin.

adl vb. earn. ME. *addlenn* (Orm), ON. *øðlask*.

asl-tiup sb. molar tooth. ME. *axyl-tooth* Cath. Dan. *axeltand* (see Björkman 200).

bladər vb. chatter. ON. *blaðra*.

brakn sb. bracken, fern. ME. *brakyn* WW. 644. 17, *brake* Pr. P. 47. Cf. Swed. *bräken*, ON. *berkni* = *brukni (NED. I. 1044). Björkman thinks it may be cognate with Swed. dial. *brake* = reed, *brakel* ugly bushes, nettles, thistles etc. (see p. 232).

gab sb. gab garrulity. ME. *gabbyn* (vb.) Pr. P. 183, cf. ON. *gabb* = mockery, *gabbas* vb. mock. Perhaps this word is native (Björkman p. 246).

gadflī sb. gadfly. ME. *gad* Cath. 147, Pr. P. 184, Lev. 7. 30. Cf. ON. *gaddr*, Norw. *gadd*. Aasen 204.

havər-trjəd sb. oatcake. ME. *havyr* Cath. 179, ON. *hafri*, Dan. *havre*, OLG. *haboro* (cited by Wall — see Björkman 213).

kafł vb. entangle. Cf. Norw. *kavla* Aasen 107, *kavla* sb. cylinder *ib*.

rag sb. hoarfrost. Swed. dial. *raggja* mist seamist, Dan. *rog*, *raag* small rain (Wall p. 114).

sakl̥s adj. innocent. ON. *saklauss*, Norw. *saklaus* (Aasen).
stak̥r vb. stagger. ME. *stakeryn* Pr. P. 471, ON. *stakkra*.

Note. *bask* vb. bask. ME. *baske* (Palgrave) *basken* (Gawaine) according to Skeat. (Etym. Dict. see *bask*) is from ON. **baðask* or perhaps **bakask*. Björkman however (pp. 136 and 202) derives it from Scand. **baska* shown in Norw. *baska* = 'splash in water' (Aasen 43) and NE. dial. *bask* = 'beat severely' (see EDD. I. 177).

§ 62. In the following words *a* is of OFr. origin.

al̥k̥ vb. vinegar.

bad̥ʒ̥ar sb. small corndealer. OFr. *bladier* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 47).

frap vb. flutter. OFr. *frapper*.

kar̥n sb. carrion. OFr. *caroigne*.

sakst̥ sb. sexton.

tart sb. tart.

Note. In the words *brat* = apron, *krag* sb. crag, *las* sb. lass, *plad* sb. plaid, *a* is of Celtic origin.

§ 63. OE. *a* before *m*, *n* + the stops *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal, even where Polite English has now *ā* from 16th century *au*.

Examples:

b̥ylst̥ay sb. dragonfly. Cf. OE. *stingan*.

gan̥dr̥in sb. gander (rare). OE. *zan(d)ra*.

han̥l̥ sb. handle.

kram̥l̥ vb. crawl. ME. *crampelen*, *crampe* Pr. P. 100, OE. *crampiht*.

ray̥ adj. wrong. OE. *wrong*, ME. *wrang*. Iw. 3134.

ray̥k adj. close together. OE. *ranc*, cf. *rinc*. ME. *rank* 16040.

f̥u̥w̥ay̥ sb. bootlace. Northumb. *ƿwong* Cook 197.

way̥kl̥ adj. weak, lax, flabby. OE. *wancol*.

Note. In *ay̥z* sb. 'awn of barley' *a* represents orig. Scand. *a*. Cf. ON. *agn* gen. *agnar*. For *hay̥k* sb. hank cf. ME. hank tie up.

CM. 16044, Swed. *hanka*. *taŋ* is also of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tange* 'spit'. The etymology of *ranl bōk* = 'piece of word from which chain is suspended in the chimney for pots etc.' is uncertain Wall cfs. Dan. dial. *raan* (p. 115). In *antəz* conj. 'in case' *a* represents a byform **anters* by the side of the usual ME. *aunters* CM. 454 (from OFr. *aventure*). *hant* vb. haunt and *ramp* vb. trample represent OFr. *hanter* and *ramper* ME. *hanten* Plowman's Crede 771, *rampand* CM. 7104 'ramping, climbing'.

§ 64. Words of uncertain origin.

bad adj. bad.

džanək adj. honest.

fratf vb. quarrel.

danət sb. neerdoweel.

klam vb. starve.

lagiŋ sb. stave of a cask.

lafkōm sb. large comb. Cf. Mid.-Yks. *lash* = 'comb out'.

laləp sb. long, tiresome journey after anything.

mafl sb. act foolishly.

saŋtər vb. saunter.

slaf vb. clip a hedge.

taglt sb. scamp, scoundrel.

tfats sb. small potatoes.

wamp sb. wasp.

ā.

§ 65. Kendal *ā* is probably in most cases a development from older *ȃ*, itself coming from 16 *e* or ME. *au*. In the case of *hwār* adv. where; ME. *ā* (CM. 1243 *quār*) seems to have persisted till the present day. *gā* vb. 'go' and *hwā* pron. who (cf. Northumb. *zaað* Cook 92 and *hwā* Cook 19), seem also to have kept *ā* throughout. In *spār* vb. spare we may have quite late lengthening of *a* before *r*. In the words *dāb* vb. 'daub', *sās* vb. *sold* and *džāndis*

sb. jaundice, an older \bar{e} (J) sound has been unrounded and raised to \bar{a} (J+).

OE. $e + r$ in a few words has become $\bar{a} + r$ in Kendal, through 16th c. \bar{e} 17th c. \bar{e} and 18th c. \bar{a} . OFr. $e + r$ has developed in precisely the same manner.

Examples:

I. OE. \bar{a} and $\bar{a} + \bar{e}$.

\bar{a} vb. owe. Northumb. $\bar{a}za$ Cook 6, ME. $\bar{a}gh$ CM. 1168.

$\bar{a}n$ adj. own. Northumb. $\bar{a}zen$, ME. $\bar{a}ghen$. CM. 124.

$\bar{a}r\bar{a}$ vb. draw. Northumb. $\bar{a}raza$ Cook 41, ME. draw CM. 222.

$h\bar{a}$ in *kathā* sb. haw-thorn. OE. $hazu$, ME. hag . CM. 9886.

$n\bar{a}$ vb. gnaw. Northumb. $znaza$, ME. $gnāghe$. Hamp. Ps. CXVIII 40*.

$s\bar{a}$ sb. saw. OE. $sazu$, ME. $sagh$. CM. 27376.

II. OE. $a + h$.

$s\bar{a}$ vb. pret. saw. Northumb. $sæh$ Cook 169, ME. $sāgh$ CM. 886, $sauȝ$ Horn 125, 167.

III. OE. \bar{a} and $\bar{a} + w$.

$bl\bar{a}$ vb. blow. Northumb. $inblāwa$ Lind. 57.

$kr\bar{a}$ sb. crow. OE. $crāwe$ B. T. I, 169.

$k\bar{a}k\text{-}kr\bar{a}$ sb. cock-crow. Cf. OE. $crāwan$, B. T. I, 169.

$m\bar{a}$ vb. mow. OE. $māwan$.

$n\bar{a}$ vb. know. OE. $cnāwan$.

$r\bar{a}$ sb. row. OE. $rāw$ and $rāw$.

$t\bar{a}z\ t\bar{a}stīks$ 'pieces of bark used for tying twig of a broom together'. Cf. OE. $ȝetāwe$.

$pr\bar{a}$ vb. throw. Northumb. * $prāwa$ WS. $prāwan$.

§ 66. Scand. \acute{a} appears as \bar{a} in the following words:
 $\bar{l}\bar{a}$ adj. low. ON. *lág*, ME. *lagh*. CM. 18166.

wāmġ vb. roll about. ME. *wamlin* 'feel sick', 'nauseo'
Pr. P. 515. Cf. Swed. dial. *våmla* = 'belch', Dan.
vamle vb. 'nauseate loathe' (see Wall p. 126).

§ 67. OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* appears as *ā* in

āld adj. old. Northumb. *āld* Cook 8, ME. *āld* CM. 117.

hāld sb. hold. See *hōd* § 83.

fāld sb. yard. OE. *fal(o)d*, sheep-fold B. T. I, 270.

kāld adj. cold. Northumb. *cāld* Cook 27, ME. *cald* CM. 3563.

Note. OFr. *ā* has become *ā* in *kām* adj. calm, and *pām* sb. 'palm' (of hand), *krāl* vb. crawl represents Dan. *kravle*, ON. *krafla* vb. 'paw'.

§ 68. OE. *e* + *r* has become *ā* in

fādər adv. further.

hārd vb. pret. heard. Northumb. *herde* Cook 114.

hāp sb. hearth.

lārŋ vb. learn. Northumb. *leorniza* Cook 131.

tār sb. tar. OE. *teoro*, *teru*, ME. *terre*. Pr. P. 489.

§ 69. Words of uncertain origin:

drāp vb. drawl.

flātŋ vb. coax, flatter.

māndər vb. maunder.

māpmənt sb. nonsense.

trāp vb. 'wander, trapes'.

u.

Kendal *u* has the following origins.

§ 70. 1) OE., Scand. and Celtic *u* and also OFr. *ou* have remained short in Kendal in all positions even before the combinations *m*, *n* + consonant, where we would expect *qu* from ME. *ū*. In such cases *u* is due to the fact that the forms in question are either borrowed from compounds, wh. of necessity had a short vowel in

the first member, or are simply formed by analogy. OE. *u* was probably the high-back-narrow-round (ɪ) (see HES. § 412). In the ME. period both wide and narrow *u* existed side by side (HES. § 661). The Kendal wide form (*ɪ) is no doubt of ME. date, the underrounding taking place about the 17th century (HES. § 793).

Examples:

OE. *u*.

buta sb. butter. OE. *butere*.

kym vb. come. OE. *cuman*.

mud. sb. mud. ME. *mud* Pr. P. 347, cf. MLG. *modde*, *mudde*. In all probability native.

Note. *stut* vb. stutter (ME. *stotin* Pr. P. 477 'titubo' *stute* Palsgr. *stutte* Cath. 376) is probably native although no OE. forms are known. It is the Schwund-stufe to an *iū*, *au*, *u*, grade and has cognates in OIc. *stauta* = 'push', *styttā* = 'shorten' from **stutjan*, MHG. *stozen* (*stiez*).

§ 71. 2) Scand. *u* appears as *u* in the following words:

bul sb. bull. ME. *bull* CM. 10386. Cf. Dan. *bul*, ON. *buli*.

bulk sb. bulk. Cf. ON. *bulk* = 'heap', ODan. *bulk* = 'flaw in a vessel' (see Björkman p. 231).

bur sb. bure. ME. *bure* Cath. 48, *bur* Pr. P. 516. Cf. Swed. *burre*, Dan. *borre*.

gust sb. gust. ME. *gust*. Cf. Ic. *gustr* (cf. *gjosa*), Swed.

Dial. *gust* = 'flash from an oven' (Rietz) (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 249).

myl sb. dust (from peats).

Note. *Hul* in *pigul* 'pigsty' is probably of Scandinavian origin, no OE. forms being known although there is an OLG. (bi)-hullian. It is the same word as ME. *hule* sb. 'hut sheiter' Rel. I, 224, *hul* Lev. 185, 19. Cf. ON. *hylja*, ODan. *hulle* (see Björkman p. 243). *Busf* sb. bush is probably of Scand. origin or perhaps Latin origin, cf. ME. *busk* CM. 3743, Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske*. Björkman p. 187.

§ 72. 3) OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* have become *u* in Kendal in the words

hūt sb. hut. Cf. OFr. *hotte* from OHG. *hutta*.

kupl sb. couple. ME. couple, OFr. couple, cople.

myni sb. money. ME. monie, OFr. monioie.

supp sb. supper. ME. soper Fl. and Bl. 23, super Hav. 1762, OFr. super.

Note. *u* in the words *fun* sb. fun, *krydz* sb. curds, *ryb* vb. rub, *put* vb. put, is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. OIr. *foun* = delight (Skeat p. 223), OIr. *cruth* (Skeat p. 114), Gael *rub*, Gael *put* (Skeat p. 480).

§ 73. 4) OE. *u* before nasal + cons. has remained in Kendal in the words

byn(d) p. p. bound. OE. *gebunden*.

grund sb. ground. OE. *grund*.

pund sb. pound. OE. *pund*.

tuml vb. tumble. Cf. ME. *tomblyng* = juggling CM. Trin.

MS. 13195, *tumbel* = dance CM. 13140.

Note. *lymp* sb. lump, is perhaps native. Cf. ODu. *lompe* rag tatter. But cf. Norw. *lymp* Aasen p. 461, Swed. lump Rietz, also Norw. *lopputt*, Ic. *loppinn*.

In *byns* sb. bunch, we have probably Scand. *u* before *n* + *k*. Cf. ME. *bunke* Deb. Soul and Body, Vernon MS. Ic. *bunke* pile, heap Norw. *bunke* 'heap' (Aasen p. 90), Swed. dial. *bunke* (Rietz).

§ 74. 5) OE. *y* has become *u* in Kendal in the words *fupn* sb. cowshed and *wurm* sb. worm. Here *y* (f) became *u* (ī) in the ME. period (HES. § 662) via the intermediate stage of (ĭ). This *u* was widened to *u* in the 17th century.

Note. In *krytf* sb. crutch *u* answers to *i* in OE. *cricc* (see B. T.). In this case *u* rests upon a ME. form with *ū* which is Southern or Midland and hence *krytf* is a borrowing, but an old one. The form *crycc* is a by-form, corresponding to *cricc* and therefore does not represent OE. *y* from **u-i*.

§ 75. 6) ME. *ȝ* from OE. *o* and *ō* has become *u* in Kendal in a few words.

In the 13th century this \bar{o} (j) was overrounded to \bar{o}^u (j) which became \bar{u} (f) in the 16th and was shortened and widened to u (f) in the following century.

Examples:

I. OE. \bar{o} except before $r + \text{cons.} < u$.

frub sb. shrub. OE. *serobsċir* AS. Chron. 1094, also *serobbesbyriz* AS. Chron. 1016, ME. *scrob*.

ſufl sb. shovel. OE. *sceof(o)l*.

ſyt vb. shoot. OE. *scotian* B. T. IV, 889, ME. *schotien* Prk. Cons.

uþm sb. oven. OE. *ofan* WW. 201, ME. *ovene* Pr. P. 372, *oven* CM. 2926.

II. OE. \bar{o} before $rd, rþ, rs < u$.

durst vb. pret. 'durst'. OE. *dorsta*, ME. *durst*. CM. 1820.

wurd sb. word. Northumb. word Cook 213.

wurþ sb. worth. Northumb. *worð*, ME. *worth*. CM. 1739.

wurst sb. worsted (derived from the place-name Worsted, cf. OE. *Wrðestede* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. IV. Charter 785, see Skeat, Etym. Dict.).

III. OE. $\bar{o} < u$.

blud sb. blood. OE. *blōd*.

brudor sb. brother. OE. *brōðer*.

gud adj. good. OE. *gōd*.

mudor sb. mother. OE. *mōðor*.

munþ sb. month. OE. *mōnaþ*.

rudor sb. rudder. OE. *rōþor*.

ænuf adv. enough. OE. *zenōȝ*.

§ 76. 7) OE. \bar{u} has become u in Kendal in a few words. Here the shortening dates from about the 15th or 16th century.

Examples:

dyk sb. duck. OE. *dūce*, ME. *dooke*. Pr. P. 125.

dyv sb. dove. OE. **dūfa* in *dufe-doppa* = 'pelicanus'. Cf. OS. *dūva*, Goth. -*dubo*, ME. *dove*. CM. 1895. *duu* CM. 10778, *dove* Pr. P. 128.

hylot sb. owl. For **ulet* cf. OE. *ūle*.

kud vb. pret. could. Northumb. *cūð* Cook 33, ME. *cuth* CM. 2009.

suk(in) vb. deceive, cheat. OE. *sūcan*, ME. *suken*.

tysl vb. tussle. Cf. ME. *to-tūsen*, LG. *tuseln* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 682). MHG. *erzūsen*, OHG. *zirzūson*.

ðu pron. thou (unstressed form of *ðyu*). OE. *þū*.

§ 77. Words of uncertain origin:

būmp garn sb. a coarse woollen garn.

plyk sb. 'lungs etc. of sheep used for cat's meat'.

slutſ sb. slutch.

wymſ sb. auger.

o.

§ 78. Kendal *o* (ɔ) only occurs in the two words *ko* vb. come and *wino* vb. winnow, which usually appear as *kym* and *winy*.

o.

Kendal *o* has the following origins.

§ 79. OE. *o*, Scand. *o*, and OFr. *o* have remained *o* in Kendal in close syllables except before *l* + cons. and *r* + cons.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

brɔp sb. broth, soup. OE. *broþ*, ME. *brothe*. Pr. P. 53.

ɔkɔn sb. dock (plant). OE. *docce*, ME. *dockan*. Cath. 103 (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 175).

foks sb. fox. OE. fox, ME. fox. CM. 7151.

glɔp vb. stare. Cf. ME. gloppend 'frightened, dazzled'. CM. 1288 also glope 'surprise' Townl. 174/264. Cf. MDu. *gleopen*, OFris. *glup*, Norw. *glopa* 'gape' *gluppa* 'gape stare' Aasen p. 2289 and ON. *glupna*. Most probably native.

hog sb. sheep. ME. hoge Alex. Sk. 4278, hog CSc. 66, hogrel Lev. 55, 38, hogger 'breeder of sheep' CM. Gott. MS. 1501.

holin sb. holly. OE. holezn, ME. holyn. Cath. 187.

jok sb. yoke. Northumb. *ȝeoc* Cook 91, ME. yock CM. 21267.

lɔpəd adj. congealed (of cream and blood). ME. lopren, lopred Ps. CXVIII. 70, lopird Prk. Cons. 489.

ɔpn vb. open. Northumb. *ȝeopniza* Cook 93, ME. oppen CM. 1337, open CM. 1760.

§ 80. II. Scand. *o* appears as *ɔ* in

lɔpn pp. of *laup*, leap. ME. lopen Gaw. 1413, CM. 18302.

klɔk-hen sb. sitting-hen. Cf. ME. cleken = 'hatch', NE. Dial. cleck and tletš (Wright, Windhill § 73), cf. ON. *klekja*, *klakti*, Goth. *niuklahs*, Norw. *klekkja*. Aasen p. 363. *klɔk* probably represents **klak* (Wall p. 93/94). Björkman thinks that the forms in *tš* represent native words with *čē* **clečcan* (see p. 146).

kɔlɔp sb. slice of bacon. ME. colloppe Pr. P. 88. Cf. OSwed. *kollops* (see Stratmann-Bradley).

slɔkɔn vb. slake the thirst. ME. slockens CM. 18360, slokyn Townl. 138/677. Cf. ON. *slockna*, Norw. *slokna*. Aasen 706.

§ 81. III. OFr. *o* appears as *ɔ* in *bɔni* adj. pretty, *kɔk* sb. cock, *prɔmɪs* vb. promise. In *bɔtʃ* vb. mend patch *ɔ* goes back to ME. *o* from OFr. *ou* (*bocchen* : *boucher*). In *pɔdɪʃ*

sb. porridge we have probably a ME. shortening of the OFr. *o* in *pōtage*, *orðar* sb. order is in all probability a borrowing from Polite English. The real Kendal form would be *ʊərðar*.

§ 82. OE. *o* + *r* + cons. seems to have had two developments in Kendal.

1. to *ū* where *ø* < ME. *ō*.

2. to *ɔ* where *ø* has remained short.

The former development appears where in OE. *d* followed *r*, the latter where *n* followed. However it is possible that the second case is simply a borrowing from Polite English for a phrase exists *təmyʊərn æt nɪt* to-morrow night. The Furness and Cartmel dialects have *uu* according to Ellis, e. g. *kuurn* (see EE. Pron. V. on D. 31, VIIb p. 629). This is said to be old-fashioned. I have seen in specimens of another Westmoreland dialect the form 'būərn' spelt booarn.

Examples:

IV. OE. *o* + *r* *n* < *ɔ*.

børn adj. born.

hørn sb. horn. Northumb. horn Cook 117, ME. horn CM. 6709.

kørn sb. corn. Northumb. corn Cook 30, ME. corn CM. 2148.

mørnɪn sb. morning. Cf. Northumb. *mørzen* Cook 145, ME. morning.

Note. In *størkən* vb. congeal we have Scand. *o*, cf. ON. *storkna*, Norw. *storkna*. Aasen 747 (Wall p. 119). *Lōrd* sb. lord is borrowed from Polite English. The true Kendal form would be **l̥iərd* (cf. Ellis V. 761 *glenfarquhar* 'leerd'). In *sørɪ* adj. sorry *ɔ* represents a ME. shortening of *ō* from OE. *ā*. This is likewise borrowed from Polite English.

§ 83. OE. *ā* in *hōdnl̥i* adv. continually from **hālden-l̥ic* became *au* in the 16th century passing into *ā* in the

17th through the intermediate stages of *jġ* and *ġ*. *Hæd* vb. hold instead of **hāld* is due to analogy with this *hædli*. A substantive *hāld* 'hold' from an OE. **hāld* actually occurs — though often supplanted by *hæd*.

§ 84. OE. *ō* in *fōdor* sb. fodder, and *soft* adj. soft was shortened to *o* in the ME. period, remained such in the 16th century, (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.) and has undergone no further change.

o in *toʃ* adj. tough, and *troʃ* sb. trough probably goes back to a ME. form with *ȝ* (*j*). OE. *tōh* must have become **tōʰχ* (*tj*)*χ* in the 13th century but there was probably a derivative from it **tōχ*. About the 15th century there must have been a **tūχ* from **tōʰχ* which gave rise to 16th century *tauχ* and *tau* quoted by Smith (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 906). Kendal *toʃ* is to be traced back to 16th century, **toʃ* from ME. *tōχ*.

§ 85. In *bog* sb. bog and *bogl* sb. ghost *o* is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. for *bog* OIrish *bocc*, for *bogl* Welsh *bwg* = 'goblin', *bwgwl* 'threat', *bygylu* 'threaten', Gael. *bocan* spectre (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 81. 'bug-bear').

§ 86. Words of uncertain origin.

skrag sb. bushy spot, scrub. Björkman p. 132, Wall p. 118.

i.

§ 87. Kendal *i* only occurs in the words *ibmīn*, *klin*, *fīp* and a few others, which latter sometimes appear with *ī* (*f*) (see § 14) Northumb. *æ* and *ē* (*ſ* and *ſ*) both became *ē* in the ME. period and this *ē* was subsequently narrowed and then raised to *ī* about the 15th century, shortening probably taking place in the 16th century. *fīp* sb. sheep comes from Anglian *sēp* rather from Northumb. *sēp* (Bülbring § 154) which would become **faip* in Kendal.

Examples:

ibm̃n sb. evening. Northumb. *ēfern* Lind., ME. *ēuening* CM. 6385.

klin adj. clean. Northumb. *clāene*, ME. *clēne*.

ī.

Kendal *ī* has the following origins.

§ 88. OE. *e* in open syllables in two words *wil* adv. well and *ætwīn* adv. prep. 'between' has become *ī* instead of *īo*. This *e* was lengthened to *ē* ([†]) in the ME. period (cf. Morsbach § 64 under 'fakultative Dehnung') and was probably so in the Dialect of the Cursor Mundi (see Hupe p. 136*). It was narrowed and raised to *ī* between the 14th and 16th centuries and was certainly *ī* by the 16th (cf. *bitwīn* Ellis III, 881). In *bīzmi* sb. besom we probably have a ME. open syllable (see Luick § 539) *bēseme* which was treated in the same way as in the two cases above (cf. *bīsəm* Miège, Ellis IV, 1003).

§ 89. OE. *eo* ([†]) in *frīz* vb. freeze was monophthongized to *ē* ([†]) (HES. § 642) in the ME. period and became *ī* later along with *ē* from older *e*. Northumb. *æ* in *gīs* sb. geese, *grīn* adj. green, was unrounded to *ē* in the ME. period and subsequently treated in the same way as *ē* from older *e*. *Tīm* vb. 'make empty, pour out' which Wall regards as probably native, is perhaps of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tōma* = 'make empty' from *tómr* = 'empty'. The OE. *tōm* means 'free from' for which cf. OS. *tōmī(g)* 'frei von', OHG. *zuomig* = 'vacans', and the senses of ME. *tēmen* and ON. *tōmr* agree so much better than *tēmen* and OE. *tōm* that there can be little doubt of their Scand. origin (see Björkman p. 256).

§ 90. Northumb. *ēȝ* (from older **ēoȝ* and **ēaȝ*) appears as *ī* in Kendal. This *ēȝ* became *ē* ([*+*]) in the ME. period (but cf. Hupe p. 142* who believes that *ei* in CM. was wide) and was subsequently raised to *ī*, the sound it now possesses.

Stī sb. ladder has for its nearest cognate OE. *stiȝ*, which would in all probability give Kendal **stai*. Wright (Windh. § 94, 158) derives this word, and also *skrīk* (cf. OSwed. *skrika*) and *tīl* sb. 'tile' from original *ī*. It is, however, more likely that *stī* and *tīl* go back to ME. **stē*, **tēl* in which *ē* would naturally become *ī* in the 16th century (see also Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 568 on *sneak*).

Examples:

drī adj. 'tedious long'. Northumb. *drēȝe*, ME. *drēȝe*. Alex. 2091.

flī sb. fly. Northumb. *flēȝe* (Dur. Bk.), ME. *flei*. CM. 5989.

ī sb. eye. Northumb. *ego* Lind. 23, ME. *ei* CM. 4078.

ī vb. lie 'mentiri'. Northumb. **lēȝa*, ME. *lei*. CM. 689.

§ 91. Northumb. *e* + *ht* has become *ī* in Kendal. The old Northumb. *e* was probably lengthened after loss of *h* to *ē* ([*+*]) about the 14th century and was raised to *ī* in the 16th. The Cursor Mundi, however, has *i* ([*f*]) + *ght*, e. g. light 293, night 390, right 1618, sight 184, ie 'half long open *i*', according to Hupe § 72. This would undergo lengthening before the 16th century and give Kendal **ai*, which is unknown in words coming from Northumb. *e* + *ht*.

Examples:

flīt sb. flight. Northumb. **flēht*, cf. ME. *flight* CM. 9215.

frītȝ vb. frighten. Cf. Northumb. *fyrhto* Lind. 31.

lit sb. light. Northumb. *lēht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. *light* CM. 293.

lit adj. light. Northumb. *leht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. light CM. 1781.

nrt sb. night. Northumb. **neht*, cf. ME. night CM. 390.

rrt adj. right. Northumb. *reht* Lind. 74, cf. ME. right CM. 1618.

hwil-rrt sb. wheelright. OE. **hwēlwyrhta*, ME. *whelwryght*. Cath. 415.

szt sb. sight. Northumb. **geseht*, ME. sight. CM. 184.

Note. *tait* for **tīt* is a borrowing from Polite English. Cf. ME. *tīht* beside *prht*. Although no OE. form is known it is probably native. ON. *þētr* (= **þihta* R) is cognate but our word can not be borrowed from it.

§ 92. Northumb. *æ* ([ɹ]) and *ē* ([ɛ]) (see Lind. Dur. Rit. p. 32) were both levelled under *ē*, in the ME. period in the forerunners of the Kendal dialect, seeing that it makes no distinction between ME. *ē* and *ē̄* (see Luick § 200) treating them indifferently as *i*, *ī*, *ī̄*, and *ē̄*. This *ē* ([ɛ]) was raised to *ī* ([i]) in the 16th century and has remained so ever since in these cases. The shortenings to *i*, e. g. *klin* adj. 'clean', *ibmīn* sb. 'evening', date from the 16th century, the widening of *i* to *ī* taking place in the 17th century (cf. Ellis, EE. Pron. IV, 1001 ff.). Where we now have *e* as in *bleḡar* sb. bladder, *neḡar* sb. neighbour, the shortening probably took place in the 13th century (Morsb. § 60).

Note. OE. *ē* in *brīd* vb. breed, *kīp* vb. keep has become *ī* in Kendal. *Fītiyz* sb. pl. footprints is probably formed from *fīt*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ǣ* (= Gmc. *ai-i*).

brīd sb. breadth. WS. *brādo*, Northumb. **brādo*, ME. *brēde*. Pr. P. 49.

rīþ sb. wreath. Northumb. **wrāþ*, ME. *wreath*. Lev. 21, 323.

II. Northumb. *ē* (WGm. *ā*).

dād sb. deed. Northumb. *dēd* Lind. 17, ME. *dēd* CM. 1107.

mīdo sb. meadow. Northumb. **mēdu*, ME. *medu*. CM. 4562.

nīdl sb. needle. Northumb. *nēdle* Lind. 67, ME. *nēdle* Pr. P. 3512.

rīd vb. read. Northumb. *rēda* Lind. 74, ME. *rede* CM. 597.

§ 93. Scand. *ei* in *rīdan* adj. 'peevisish, cross' (cf. ON. *reiðr* = angry) became *ē* in the ME. period and was subsequently narrowed and raised to *ī*. Its usual development is to *ē*. In *dī* vb. die, ME. *dēzen* we may have Scand. *øy* ME. *eȝ*, or perhaps native **ēa*. Cf. **dēaȝan*, Northumb. **dēȝa* for Gmc. **daujan* (see Luick § 166) which would certainly become ME. **dēzen*, 16th century **dī*.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 94. ME. *e* after *r* from OE. *æ* and *i* has become *a*, in the words *rast* vb. rest. Northumb. *ræsta* Cook 161, ME. *rest* CM. 1079 and *ranf* sb. burly thickset man, cf. OE. *rinc*, ME. *renk* Gaw. 303. *a* in *rad* adj. red, and *frand* sb. friend represents possibly ME. *ē* from older *ēa*, *ēo*. In all these cases *e* probably remained till after the 17th century and became *ə* (l) in the 18th, being narrowed to *a* (j) during the 19th.

§ 95. ME. *ū* from OE. *ū* and *ū* has passed into *a* in the words *kad* could, *fad* should, *masl* sb. mussel (cf. *müscle* Alex. Sk. 5469). In the first two cases, the unrounding is due to secondary stress. OE. *y* and *ȳ* seem to have become *ū* ME. period in a few words such as *fatlkwk* sb. shuttlecock, *kashp* sb. rennet bag, cf. OE. *čȳs*.

lybb. The more usual development of OE. *y* is to *i* (see § 35). Here *y* (f) must have become *u* (f) at some time in the ME. period and then have been later widened and unrounded (see HES. § 798). In *rad up* vb. tidy we probably have Scand. *y* cf. Norw. *rydja* Aasen 621 (Olc. *hryðia*, see Wall § 115). OFr. *o* has become *a* via **u*, in *bakl* sb. good condition, e. g. *i gud bakl for wark*.

ō.

Kendal *ō* has the following origins.

§ 96. OE. and OFr. *ā* before *l* + consonant remained *ā* (ja) until the 16th century, when they were diphthongized into *au* (Ellis EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) which become *ɔ* (j) in the 18th century through the intermediate stages of *jɪ* and *ʃɪ*. This *ɔ* was subsequently raised to *ɪ*, its present sound.

Examples:

OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant.

bōk sb. rafter. Cf. OE. *bālc*, ME. *balke*. CM. 1671.

hōf sb. half. Northumb. *hālf* Cook 110, ME. *half* CM. 973.

kō vb. call. WS. *ceallian*, Northumb. **cālliȝa*, ME. *cal(l)*.

smō adj. small. Cf. OE. *smæl* = narrow, ME. *pl. smalu*.

The change of sense here is due to Scand. influence.

sōt sb. salt. Northumb. *salt* Cook 168, ME. *salt* CM. 2855.

sōv sb. salve (for sheep). Cf. WS. *sealf*, Northumb. **sālf*, ME. *salve*. CM. 27383.

stōk sb. stalk. Northumb. *stālca*, ME. *stalke*. CM. (Fairf.) 8036, Pr. P. 472. Cf. ME. *stale* = stalk, OE. *stæl*, *stēl*, Du. *steel*.

wōk vb. walk. Northumb. *wālca, WS. wealcā, ME. walke. CM. 1784.

Note. *ō* in *bō* sb. ball and *skōd* vb. scald represents OFr. *ā* before *l*, cf. OFr. *balle* (cf. OHG. *palla palli*), ME. *balle* Pr. P. 21, OFr. *eschauder*, **escalder*, ME. *scaldyn* Pr. P. 442.

§ 97. Kendal *ō* in a few words is the result of a late borrowing from Polite English. Perhaps it dates from the 18th century. Older borrowing would give rise to *ūō*.

Examples:

<i>fō</i> sb. foe.	<i>hōlī</i> adj. holy.
<i>fōm</i> sb. foam.	<i>lōf</i> sb. loaf.
<i>gōst</i> sb. ghost.	<i>lōm</i> sb. loam.
<i>strōk</i> vb. stroke.	

§ 98. OE. medial *ōw* seems to have become *ō* in Kendal, whereas final *ōw* has become *au*. In the former case it has undergone practically no change until its lowering to *ō* (ʃɹ) in the early 19th century (Luick § 114). In the latter case *ōw* probably became ME. *ou* (ʃɪ) not *ōw* (ʃɪ).

Examples are:

<i>fō</i> vb. flow.
<i>grō</i> vb. grow.

Note. In *fō* vb. shew, *ō* represents Northumb. *a*, cf. *sceawiȝa* Cook 166. In *dōn* sb. dawn cf. ME. *dawening* and *lō* sb. law, older *ā* has undergone rounding to *ō*, if these be not mere late loanwords. Very old people actually use forms like *dān*, *lā*, which have otherwise died out.

§ 99. Scand. *ou* has become Kendal *ō* in the word *gōm* sb. goodsense. Here ME. *ou* was ʃɪ, not ʃɪ or else we should get **gaum*, which is unknown in the dialect. Cf. ON. *goumr*, ME. *goum* (see Björkman p. 70).

§ 100. Words of uncertain origin:

bōl vb. roar (of cattle).

**fōtōr* vb. thrash (barley etc.) now quite obsolete.

krōk vb. die (of animals).

iu.

Kendal *iu* has the following origins.

§ 101. OE. *eo* + *w* was monophthongized to *eu* in the ME. period. This *eu* passed into *ȳ* (İ†) in the 16th century, undergoing diphthongisation in the latter part of the 18th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. I, p. 164, 166, 171, III, p. 796, HES. § 693).

Examples:

briȳ vb. brew. OE. *brēowan*.

kliȳ sb. clew. OE. *cliwen* and *clēowe*.

riȳ vb. rue. OE. *hrēowan*, ME. *rēwe*. Hav. 967.

siȳ vb. sew. OE. *sēowan*.

triȳ adj. true. OE. *zetrēowe*.

§ 102. OE. *ō* before the stops *t*, *d*, *k* and nasals *m*, *n* and when final with no consonant following, has become *iu* in Kendal and also *ȳ* (§ 38). In Northern ME., *ō* (ȝ) and OFr. *u* (f) had probably the same sound (see Luick, Unters. § 119) perhaps İ† as in Modern Swedish, which sound must have retained its peculiar character throughout the 16th and 17th centuries (Luick § 119) and was only diphthongized about a century ago. The mixed sound still exists in *kyujiur*, udder owing to the fact that 'j' hindered diphthongisation. There is another conjecture mentioned by Luick, who thinks that *ō* may have been overrounded to *ō^u* (ȝ)† giving 16th century *ū*. This *ū* would give *yu* in Kendal from older *au*.

Sweet (HES. § 693) gives *f†* as the northern form of *ō* in the ME. period adding that OFr. *f†* was levelled under it. In some cases this *iu* itself has passed into *īo* (§ 138) both forms being preserved, e. g. *kriuk* *krīōk* sb. crook, *liuk* *līōk* vb. look.

Examples:

bīuk sb. book. OE. *bōc*.

diū vb. do. OE. *dōn*.

kīuk sb. cook. OE. *cōc*.

kriuk sb. crook. OE. **crōc*, cf. Du. *croec*, *croc* = curl, ON. *krókr* hook.

liuk vb. look. OE. *lōcian*.

tiūp sb. tooth. OE. *tōp*.

əniū adj. enough. OE. *zenōȝ*, ME. *inoghe*.

Note. In *riut* sb. root *iu* most probably Scand. *ō*, cf. ON. *rōt*.

§ 103. OFr. *ū* has become *iu* in the words *bliū* adj. blue, *stiū* vb. stew.

Note. *iū* in *friūt* represents OFr. *ūi*.

§ 104. In *jiur* sb. udder (usually *kū-jjur*) we have Scand. *u*. Cf. ON. *iugr*, Norw. *juver*, *jur*. Aasen 337. Swed. *jufver*.

eu.

§ 105. Kendal *eu* corresponds to ME. *ēu*, OE. *ēow*, and occurs in the preterites *neū* knew, *prēu* threw and in the verb *tfeū* chew. The usual development of ME. *ēu* is to *iu* (§ 101) which diphthong the above words often have in studied speech. This *eu* is probably a survival from the 18th century.

yu.

Kendal *yu* has the following origins.

§ 106. OE. *ō* has become *yu* in Kendal except before the stops *t*, *d*, *k*, nasals *m*, *n* and in final positions, where it has become *iu*.

In some words we get *yu* for *iu* by analogy as in *myun* sb. moon, *blyum* sb. bloom, for **miun*, **blium*, and vice versa *iu* for *yu* as in *tiuþ* for **tiyuþ*.

§ 107. In the obsolete form *spaun* sb. spoon (see Ellis V 559) — now supplanted by *spyun*, we have *au* representing OE. *ō*, of which change this is practically the only example. If it be not borrowed from some other dialect, it points to the fact, that this Kendal dialect in its earlier stages had diphthongisation. Hitherto I have considered every *yu* sound from OE. *ō* or *ā*, to date from about the 17th century and be the usual development of the 16th century *ā*. Levins makes no distinction between this word and other words which go back to OE. *ō*, as boote 178, 23 ff., spoone 168, 3 and goose 222, 18. Now the Catholicon has *bute*, *guse* etc., but *spoyñ* = *cocliar* *spone* (A.) *moyne*, *soyñ* vbc. *hastely*. This evidently points to a difference of pronunciation in the two types.

In such words as *byus*, *gyus*, *ryuf*, diphthongisation to *au* in all probability never took place, OE. *ō* simply become ME. *ō^u* (f), which passed by the 16th century into *ā* (f) and was subsequently diphthongized and widened to *yu* (ff).

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*, Gmc. *ō*, *a* + nasal + cons.

byus sb. cowstall. OE. *bosiȝ*, *bosȝ* B. T. I, 117, ME. *boose* Lev. 222, 17, *booc*, *boos* Pr. P. 41.

fȳut sb. foot. OE. *fōt*.

hyuf sb. hoof. OE. *hōf*, ME. *hūfe*. Prk. Cons. 4179.

lyum sb. loom. OE. *lōma*, ME. *loome*. Pr. P. 312.

skȳul sb. school. OE. *scōl* (OFr.), ME. *scole*.

smȳuð adj. smooth. OE. *unsmōþe* WW. 350, 29. Cf.

smēðe = **smōði* —. ME. *smōthe* Pr. P. 46.

stȳl sb. stool. OE. *stōl*, ME. stool. Pr. P. 476.

fȳ sb. shoe. Northumb. *sceō* Cook 166, ME. *scō* CM. 12823.

II. OE. *ō* = Gmc. *ǣ*, WGmc. *ō* before nasals.

mȳn sb. moon. Northumb. *mōna* Cook 143, ME. *mōn* CM. 388.

III. ON. *ō*.

blȳm sb. bloom. ME. *blōm* CM. 9328.

§ 108. OE. *ōȝ* medially has become *ȳ* in Kendal, whereas finally it has become *ȳf* (see § 74). The words *bȳ* sb. bough, *plȳ* sb. plough, are formed from the oblique cases *bōȝe*, *plōȝe*. This *ō* + *ȝ* became *āχ* (1c) in the ME. period, the consonant *χ* being lost in the 16th century (cf. Luick § 114). 16th century *ū* here was treated in the same manner as *ū* from OE. *ō*.

Examples:

bȳ sb. bough. OE. *bōȝe* dat, ME. *bogh*. CM. 4466.
bugh CM. 4721.

plȳ sb. plough. OE. *plōȝe*.

swȳn sb. woon. OE. **swōȝne*, cf. *swōȝen*, ME. *suun*. CM. 11722.

§ 109. OE. *u* + *ȝ* in *swȳn* sb. sow appears as *ȳ* in Kendal. This *u* + *ȝ* became *ūwe* in the ME. period giving rise to *ū* in the 16th century.

Note. *drȳn* vb. drown, ME. *drūnen* is probably from Scand. **druzna* not OE. *druncnian* (see Björkman p. 176).

§ 110. OE. *u* + *l* + cons. has become *ȳ* in a few words, by lengthening of *ū* and loss of *l*. The lengthening probably dates from the 16th century.

Examples:

pyu vb. pull. OE. pullian, ME. pullyn. Pr. P. 416.

fyudə sb. shoulder. OE. sculdor, MR. sculder. CM. 27931.
schuldre CM. 18416.

wyu sb. wool. OE. wulle, ME. wol. CM. 111102.

Note. In *jēt styup* sb. gatepost Scand. *o* + *l* has become *yu*.
Cf. ON. *stolpi*, ME. *stulpe* 'post'.

§ 111. OE. *ū* as a rule appears in Kendal as *yu*, although in a few cases it has become *au*. Here, perhaps the *au* forms are the older in the dialect, if they be not borrowed from some other dialect more archaic in its phonology. In the dialect of Dent, a small shut in village to the SW. of Kendal every OE. *ū* has become *au*. The following words in Kendal always have *au*: *haund* vb. hound, *kauj* sb. hornless cow, *klaud* sb. cloud, *laus* sb. louse, *maup* sb. mouth.

If then we have *au* in a few words, which cannot well be borrowed from Polite English, every OE. *ū* must have been diphthongized to *au* at some time or other. According to Gill (see Ellis IV, 1249) the change $\bar{r} < ai$ took place earlier in the north than elsewhere. If this be true of \bar{r} , why should it not hold good with regard to *ū*? We should get accordingly OE. *ū* < 15th century *au* < 16th century *au*. Here the first element may have been raised from $\bar{ɟ}$ to $\bar{ɪ}$ giving *yu* $\bar{ɪ}$ — which is practically the sound it has to-day.

Examples:

bryu sb. brow, forehead. OE. brū, ME. brues n. pl. CM. 8079.

dyuk vb. dive. OE. *dūcan, ME. doukand. Alex. 4091,
duked pp. CM. 23203.

drȳuzi adj. drowsy. OE. *drūsiz cf. drūsan, drūsian B. T.

I, 215, also dreosan. No ME. forms of this word are known (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 181).

fyumæt sb. polecat. OE. fūlmart, ME. fūlmart. Miracle

Plays 8, ed. by Mariott Basle. fūlmart Pr. P. 182.

klȳut vb. patch. OE. zeclūtian, ME. cloutyn. Pr. P. 84.

mȳus sb. mouse. OE. mūs, ME. mūs. Hom. I, 53.

sȳuk vb. suck. OE. sūcan, ME. suken. Pr. P.

þȳum sb. thumb. OE. þūma, ME. thumb. CM. 21244.

ðȳu pron. thou (stressed form). OE. þū, ME. þu. CM. 8971.

abȳun adv. above. OE. abūfan, ME. abouven. CM. 12207.

Note. In *sprȳut* vb. sprout *ȳu* represents the 16th century *ū* of Polite English. The word is of Frisian origin, cf. OFris. sprūta. Scand. *ū* has become *ȳu* in *kȳuor* vb. cower, cf. ON. kūga, Dan. kue (see Björkman p. 216). OFr. *ou* has become *ȳu* in *dȳut* sb. and vb. doubt.

au.

Kendal *au* has the following origins.

§ 112. OE. *ū* has become *au* in Kendal in a few words instead of developing into *ȳu* (see § 111).

Examples are:

haund sb. hound.

kauȳ sb. hornless cow. OE. *cuiȳ.

klaud sb. cloud.

laus sb. louse.

mauȳ sb. mouth.

§ 113. In *dau* vb. prosper, OE. medial *uȳ* has become *au*. Its usual development is to *ȳu*, e. g. *sȳu* OE. suzu, ME. sūwe. **Byul* sb. 'handle to a pail', and **fyul* sb. fowl (OE. *buȳol, fuȳol) are unknown in Kendal — the place of the latter being taken by *bord* or *hēn*. *Gaun* sb. gown, from Celtic *u* (cf. Welsh *gwn*, Irish *gunn*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 241) is no doubt a borrowing from Polite English.

In *aul* sb. *awl* and *þau* vb. *thaw*, representing OE. *āwle* and *þāwian*, *au* instead of *ā* is due to 16th century borrowing from Polite English (cf. 17th century *ā* Ellis IV, p. 1003 from 16th century **aul*).

laund adj. calm, windless, has probably nothing to do with Dan. *luun* (see Björkman p. 250), but comes rather from a hypothetical OE. **lúnd*, ME. *lünd*, for which cf. OE. *linde*, limetree, *liþe* soft, gentle, OIc. *lindr* bond, OHG. *lindwurm* snake, OE. *linnan* 'cease' all representing Gmc. **lin*, **linð*, Idg. **len*, **lent*. Cf. Lat. *len-tus* pliant, Lith. *lentà* plank, Greek *ἐλάτη* pine-tree for **ἐλγτᾶ* (see Norcen, Abriß p. 137, Kluge, Etym. Wb. s. 'Linde').

§ 114. OE. *ōht* became *auht* in the ME. period. (Cf. Luick § 92 and Anglia XVI 453 f.) *χ* was probably lost after the 16th century (cf. *fauht* Ellis III, 890). *Raut* perhaps represents **wrōhte* not *worhte*.

Examples:

aut sb. anything. Northumb. *ōht* Cook 153.

baut vb. pret. bought. Northumb. *bóte* Cook 26.

braut vb. pret. brought. Northumb. *bróhte* Cook 24.

dauter sb. daughter. Northumb. *dóhter* Cook 41.

naut sb. nothing. Northumb. *nóht* Cook 147.

raut vb. pret. wrought. Cf. Northumb. *worhte* Cook 218.

þaut vb. pret. thought. Northumb. *ðōhte* Cook 192.

§ 115. OE. *o* + *l* + cons. was lengthened to *ō* in the OE. period (Bülbring § 285) and became *au* in the 16th century (cf. Ellis III, 881 ff. *gauld*, *bauld* etc.). Where *l* has been retained in these words it is probably due to the influence of Polite English.

Examples:

baulstō sb. bolster. Northumb. *bolstar* Lind. 11.

baut sb. bolt. Northumb. **bolt*, WS. *bolt*.

gauld sb. gold. Northumb. gold Cook 107.

mauld sb. mould, earth. Northumb. *molde, WS. molde.

staun pp. stölen. OE. *gestölen*.

Prefauld sb. threshold. OE. *perscöld* (where old = *wold)

B. T. IV, 1056, ME. *thresche walde* Cath. 385.

Note. In *sauðȝo* sb. soldier *au* represents OFr. *o* + *l*. *Baul* sb. bowl is from OFr. *boule*. *Bauld* adj. bold, instead of *bäld* is 16th century borrowing from Polite English (see § 67).

§ 116. OE. *ow* appears as *au* in Kendal in the words *rau* vb. row (boat), and *stau* vb. stow away; OE. *rōwan* and *stōwian*. In these cases the verbs were derived from nouns in which *ow* was final, cf. OE. **rōw*, *stōw* (see § 98).

§ 117. OE. *ǫȝ* medially has become *au* in *bau* sb. bow, *flaun* pp. flown, OE. *boȝa*, *floȝen*. *Lau* sb. flame represents Scand. *og*. Cf. ON. *logi* sb. flame, OSwed. *lughī*, *loghī*, *flau* adj. wild (of weather) is perhaps of Scand. origin, but its etymology is uncertain.

§ 118. Scand. *ou* in most cases has become Kendal *au* via ME. *au* or *ou* (ȝī or ȝī). In one case it became ME. *ou* (ȝī), Kendal *ō*, e. g. *gōm* sb. goodsense (§ 99).

Examples:

daulȝ adj. melancholy sad, gloomy. ON. *daufȝigr*, Norw. *dauvleg*. Aasen 201.

gauk sb. simpleton. ON. *gaukr*, Norw. *gauk*. Aasen 211.

Cf. OE. *ȝēac*.

jaul vb. howl. ME. *ȝaulen* (Gawaine), cf. ON. *gaula*, Norw. *gaula*. Aasen 221.

kaup vb. exchange (rare). ME. *coupe* Hav. 1800, cf. ON. *kaupr* (Björkman p. 170).

§ 119. *Vau* vb. vow and *kraun* vb. crown are borrowed from Polite English. *Kruun* sb. fiveshilling piece, is also a borrowing but is much older than the other two.

§ 120. Words of uncertain origin:

daup sb. hooded crow.*skrau* sb. noise, uproar.*haustrau* adv. topsy-turvy.*skraudli* adv. huddled up topsy-turvy.*stauwnli* adj. small cramped (of places).*tfaup* sb. rose haw.*ai*.Kendal *ai* has the following origins.

§ 121. OE., Scand., and OFr. *ī* have in all cases become *ai* in Kendal. In the northern dialects diphthongisation must have taken place already early in the 16th century and *æi* become *ai* early in the 17th, for Gill in 1620 remarks that “(*ai*) proi (*æi*) Borealiū est: vt in (*fai*r) pro (*fæi*r) ignis” (Ellis IV 1249) which shows that the change from *æi* to *ai* is older in the north than elsewhere.

Examples:

I. OE. *ī*.*aidl* adj. idle. Northumb. *idel* Lind. 57, ME. *idel* CM. 5866.*baid* vb. bide, wait. Northumb. *bida* Lind. 9, ME. *bide* CM. 955.*daik* sb. dike, ditch. Northumb. *dīc* Lind. 18, ME. *dike* CM. Fairf. 20986, CM. 9899.*gaivəsəm* adj. ravenous. OE. **gīfresom*, cf. *gīfre*.*said* sb. side. Northumb. *side* Lind. 78, ME. *side* CM. 459.*saiik* sb. small ditch. Northumb. **sīc*, WS. *sīc*.

This word is in all probability native though it is impossible to show by sound changes that it does not come from ON. *sīk* (see Wall, p. 138**).

swain sb. pig. Northumb. *swīn* Lind. 82, ME. *swine* pl. CM. 4711.

hwail adj. until. Northumb. *ðe hvile ðe* Lind. 56, ME. *qvils* CM. 1948, *qvilum* CM. 73.

II. Scand. *ī*.

sail sb. vb. sieve, strain(er). Swed. dial. *sīla* strain filter, Norw. *sīla*, cf. OHG. *sīhan* strain (Wall 119).

skraik vb. cry, scream. Cf. Swed. *skrika*.

þraiv vb. thrive. ME. *thriue* CM. 12139. Cf. ON. *þrifa-sk*.

The etymology of *glaim* vb. shine is uncertain. Rietz gives a Swed. dialect word *glim* = splendour. *Raiv* vb. tear comes from OFr. *river*, itself from ON. *rifa*.

§ 122. III. OE. *ī* + *ɜ* (Northumb. *io*) has become *ai* in Kendal, although some believe that the ME. *ī* obtained from older *i* + *ɜ* remained as such through the 16th century and consequently would be *ī* to-day. Unfortunately the only word in Kendal which has *ī* and can be traced to an OE. *i* + *ɜ* form most probably comes from ME. *ei*, e. g. *stī* sb. ladder, ME. *stei* which is for older **stēoʒe*, Northumb. **stēʒ*- (§ 90).

Where now we have *ai*, there must have been *ī* in the ME. period.

Examples:

nain num. nine. Northumb. *nīone* Lind. 67.

tail sb. tile. Northumb. **tiola*, ME. *tile*. CM. 1533.

taið sb. tithe. Northumb. **tioʒoð*, ME. *tithe*. CM. Trin. 3818.

§ 123. IV. OE. *ī* before *l* + *d* has become *ai* in Kendal. It was lengthened to *ī* in the ME. period (Morsbach § 112, 1) and was diphthongized to *ai* at the same time as OE. *ī*. Unfortunately there are but two examples of this development in the dialect, *maild* adj. mild, and *waitld* adj. wild. **Tfaild* from OE. *ċild* is unknown, its place being taken by *barŋ*.

§ 124. OE. and Scand. *ȳ* were unrounded to *ī* in the ME. period, and have hence given rise to *ai* in this dialect, exactly as OE. *ī* has done.

V. Examples:

faīr sb. fire. Northumb. *fȳr* Lind. 31.

haid sb. skin, hide. OE. *hȳd*.

haiv sb. hive. OE. *hȳf*, ME. *hȳve*. Cath. 187.

kai sb. pl. cows. OE. *cȳ*, ME. *kij*. CM. 4564.

VI. OE. *ȳ*, ME. *ȳ*, *ī* has become *ai* in

bai vb. buy. Cf. ME. *byžest*, *byzeð*.

rai sb. rye. Cf. *rīe* Pr. P. 433.

VII. Scand. *ȳ*.

skai sb. sky. ON. *ský*.

§ 125. OFr. *ie* has become *ai* in the words *traī* vb. try, and *hwaīst* adj. quiet.

OFr. *i* has become *ai* in *straiv* vb. strive.

§ 126. Words of uncertain origin:

paib! sb. porridge stick (see Wall p. 124).

oi.

§ 127. This diphthong does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. It usually represents ANorm. *oi*, as in *bōil* vb. boil, *džoi* sb. joy, etc. The etymology of the words *loīntər* vb. loiter, and *moīḏər* vb. trouble, perplex, is unknown.

ei.

Kendal *ei* has the following origins:

§ 128. Northumb. final *æȳ* appears as *ei* in *kei* sb. key. Cf. *caezum* Dur. Rit. 595: Here *æȳ* became *ei* ([f]) in the ME. period and was subsequently raised to [ɛ], its present sound.

§ 129. Northumb. **ēȝ* in **tēȝa* has become *ei* in the word *neċk-tēi* sb. necktie. The ME. form was probably **tei* which remained through the 16th century giving Modern Kendal *tei*.

§ 130. *Lēi* sb. scythe corresponds to ON. *le*, Dan. *le*.

īə.

Kendal *īə* has the following origins:

§ 131. Northern ME. **ā*, from OE. *a* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ā*, has become *īə* in the Kendal dialect.

When this *ā* (ɪ†) developed from the older back vowels *a*, *ā* (J, J†) is uncertain, but was in all probability coeval with the rounding of OE. *ā* to *ō* in the South and Midlands *ie* during the 13th century (see HES. § 666). The next stage was probably the raising to *ē* (ɛ†). The question of diphthongisation is more difficult to deal with. Perhaps ɪ† became *āə* (ɪ†ɪ) by the 14th or 15th century and was raised to *ēə*. How the change actually took place we do not know, but already in the 17th century the *ēə* forms begin to make their appearance — e. g. *nēəm* (Cooper) name, *kēəp* (Cooper) cape, *dēət* (Cooper) date, etc. (Ellis IV, p. 1012). This diphthong seems to have survived without undergoing any alteration until about the middle of the 19th century, when the raising to *īə* began to take place. This raising cannot well be much older, as many of the *ēə* forms still exist being often used in un-studied speech.

OE. *ea* from older *a* before *r* + cons. has become *īə* in the words *bīərd* sb. beard, *mīəstn* sb. boundary stone, *mīə* sb. mare. Its usually remains *a*. Here *ea* must have become ME. *ē*.

Examples:

OE. *ǣ*.

bīak vb. bake. WS. *bačan*, Northumb. **baça*.

gīəvlək sb. crowbar. OE. *gafeluc* B. T. II, 358, ME. *gavelok* Alis 1620. Cf. MHG. *gabilôt*.

gīət in *ȳut æ gīət* adv. out of the way. Cf. OE. pl. *zatu*, ME. *gate*. The sg. *zēat* has given Kendal *jēt*.

hīər sb. hare. OE. *hare*, ME. *hare*. Pr. P. 227.

kīər vb. care. Northumb. **ceariȝa*, WS. *cearian*, ME. *car*. CM. 3212.

līət adj. late. Northumb. *læt* Lind. 59, ME. *late* CM. 1784, *lait* CM. 1800.

mīəd vb. pret. made. OE. *macode*, ME. *made*. CM. 1602.

nīəm sb. name. Northumb. *noma* Lind. 67, ME. *nām* CM. 266.

sīək sb. sake. OE. *sacu*, ME. *sake*. CM. 2471. *saac* CM. 3120.

snīər sb. snare. Northumb. **snara* WS. *snear*, ME. *snare*. Pr. P. 461. *snare* CM. 29532.

snīəċ sb. sneak. Cf. ME. *snakeren* in A. R. 380 and 9229 quoted from Stratmann-Bradley, p. 589; also OE. *snaca*. Skeat (Etym. Dict. p. 568) derives *sneak* from ME. *snīken*, OE. *snīcan* adding that. 'The Modern English word has kept the original sound of OE. *ī*.' But see § 90.

Note. *īə* has been monophthongized to *ja* initially in *jakə* sb. acre.

§ 132. In the following words *īə* represents Scand. *ǣ*, ME. *ā*.

bīəp pro: both. ME. *bathe* CM. 666, ON. *bāðir*.

gīəp vb. gape. ME. *gápin* Pr. P. 186. Cf. ON. *gapa*, OE. *ȝeapian*, *ȝeap* are cognate.

l̥æþ sb. barn. ME. lathes CM. Gött. 4681, lathe Cath. 209, Norw. *lade* Aasen 417, Swed. *lada*.

r̥æc vb. wander about. ME. rake Townl. 198/119. Cf. Norw. *rakla* = wander, Swed. dial. *rakkel* vagabond. Norw. *reka* (*rak*, *reket*) drive, ON. *reka*.

skr̥æp vb. scrape. ME. schrapin, scrapin Pr. P. 450 cf. ON. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*. OE. *sċearpian* in Cockayne A. S. Leechdoms II, 76 l. 13, is cognate. Cf. also OE. *sċearp*.

§ 133. OFr. *a*, ME. *ā* appears as *īæ* in the following words:

bl̥æm vb. blame. ME. blāmen, OFr. *blasmer*.

d̥iæmskyl sb. ladys-school (rare). ME. dame, OFr. *dame*.

f̥iæs sb., vb. face. OFr. *face*.

gr̥iæs sb. grease. ME. grece, OFr. *gras*.

īæbl adj. able. OFr. *habile*. This is probably a new formation for **jabl* which still exists in other dialects. Cf. *jakæ* and *jak* from **iækæ*, **iæk*.

st̥iætsmæn sb. owner of a small farm with the land attached thereto. OFr. *estat*.

t̥iæbl sb. table. OFr. *table*.

§ 134. OE. *ā*, Northern ME. **ǣ* appears as *īæ* in the following words:

b̥iæn sb. bone. OE. *bān*.

br̥iæd adj. broad. OE. *brād*, ME. *brād*. CM. 347.

dr̥iæv vb. pret. drove. OE. *drāf*, ME. *draf*. CM. 20953.

gr̥iæn vb. groan, bellow. OE. *grānian*, ME. *grān*. CM. 17836. Cf. OHG. *grīnan* = 'mutire'.

h̥iæt adj. hot. OE. *hāt*, ME. *hat*. CM. 901.

l̥iæð adj. loathe. Northumb. *lāð* (sb.) Lind. 60, ME. *lath* CM. 209.

mīȝst adj. most. Northumb. *māst* Lind. 64, ME. *māst* CM. 1385.

sīȝ adv. so. Northumb. *swā* Lind. 81.

sīȝp sb. soap. OE. *sāpe* B. T. III, 816, ME. *sape* Cath. 318.

slīȝ sb. sloe. OE. *slā*, ME. *slā*. Cath. 342.

tīȝ the one. OE. *þæt-ān*, ME. *tān*. CM. 1553.

tīȝd sb. toad. OE. **tād*, cf. *tādiȝe* B. T. IV, 967, ME. *tādes* CM. 23227.

wīȝ sb. woe. OE. *wā*, ME. *wā*. CM. 836, *waa* 2196.

hwīȝ pron. who. Northumb. *hwā* Lind. 55, ME. *quā* CM. 484.

ālīȝn adj. alone. Northumb. **āl āna*, ME. *allāne* CM. 1283.

Note. OE. initial *ā* has become *ja* in *jak* sb. oak, *jan* pron. and num. one.

§ 135. Northumb. *ē* ([ɛ]) from WGmc. **ā*, and *æ* ([ʌ]) (from Gmc. **ai-i*) became *ē* ([ɛ]) in ME. (cf. HES. § 672) and probably was widened to *ē̄* about the 16th century previous to its diphthongisation to *ē̄* in the 17th.

In the words *klīȝ* sb. claw, hoof, *striȝ* sb. straw, *īȝ* is due to the nominative forms **klē*, *stre* (cf. Northumb. *strē* Cook 178, ME. *cleȝ* Cath. 65, *stree* Mand. 253).

O E. *ē* has become *īȝ* in *nīȝd* vb. knead, cf. OE. *cnēdan*. *īȝ* in *hīȝr* adv. here represents OE. *ē*, Gmc. *ē* before *r*. In *fīȝl* vb. hide *īȝ* represents OE. *ēo*, ME. *ē* — cf. OE. *fēolan*, ME. *fēlan*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *ā*).

drīȝd vb. dread. Northumb. *on-drēda* Cook 155, ME. *dred* CM. 3121.

hīȝr sb. hair. Northumb. **hēr*, ME. *hair*. CM. 22520.

jīȝr sb. year. Northumb. *ǵér* Lind. 32, ME. *yēr* CM. 4898.

sprīȝd vb. spread. Northumb. **sprēda*, ME. *sprēd*. CM. 599.

ðīȝer adv. there. Northumb. *ðēr* Lind. 85.

II. Northumb. *æ* (Gmc. *ai-i*).

brīð sb. briar. OE. *brēr*, ME. *brēres*. CM. 2014.

hīðl vb. heal. Northumb. *hāla* Cook 108, ME. *hēle* CM. 8109.

līðst adj. least. Northumb. *lāsest* Lind. 62, ME. *lēst* CM. 1689.

rīðs sb. race. Northumb. *rāes* Lind. 73, ME. *rēs* CM. 4325, *rees* CM. (Trin.) 7160.

tīðz vb. 1. tease pester, 2. separate. Cf. OE. *tāsan*, ME. *tēse*. Cath. 380.

tīðf vb. teach. Northumb. *tāca* Lind. 83, ME. *tēche* CM. 12049.

§ 136. OE., Scand. and OFr. *e* have become *īð* in open syllables, where lengthening took place in ME. For *wīl* adv. well, and *etwīn* prep. between, both from OE. *e*; see § 88. Here *e* was lengthened to *ē* in the 13th century (Kaluza § 213b) and was diphthongized to *ēð* about the 17th century.

Examples:

I. OE. *e* and *ea* (*a*-Umlaut of *e*).

frīðt vb. fret. Northumb. *freta* Lind. 30, ME. *frēte* CM. 28320, *frēte* Cath. 143.

mīðl sb. meal. OE. *melu*, ME. *mēle*. CM. 4680.

stīðl vb. steal. Northumb. *steala* Cook 177, ME. *stēle* CM. 1490.

swīðr vb. swear. Northumb. *sweriða* Cook 182, ME. *swer* CM. 17493.

tīðr vb. tire. OE. (WS.) *teorian* B. T. IV, 979, ME. *tēren* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 645).

wīðr vb. wear. OE. (WS.) *werian*, ME. *wēr*. CM. 9072.

astīðd prep. instead. Northumb. **onstēde*, cf. ME. *stede*. CM. 640.

II. Scand. *e*.

nīov sb. fist. Cf. ON. *hnefi*, Norw. *neve* (Wall p. 113).

sīovz sb. sedges. Cf. ON. *sef*, Norw. *sev* (Wall p. 118).

III. OFr. *e*.

bīast sb. beast. OFr. *beste*.

bīas sb. pl. cattle.

bīek sb. beak. OFr. *bec*, ME. *beke*. Allit. Poems II, 487.

§ 137. OE. *ēa* (Gmc. *au*) was monophthongized to *ē* (ǣ) in the ME. period (HES. 677) and was treated exactly like *ē* from OE. *e*.

Examples:

bīam sb. beam. Northumb. *bēam* Cook 16, ME. *bēm* CM. 9946.

brīad sb. bread. Northumb. *brēad* Cook 23, ME. *brede* CM. 2715.

dīad adj. dead. Northumb. *dēad* Cook 37, ME. *ded* CM. 57.

frīoƿ vb. pret. froze. OE. *frēas*.

hīad sb. head. Northumb. *hēafud* Cook 111, ME. *hefd* CM. 528.

līad sb. lead, plumbum. Northumb. *lēad*, ME. *lede*. CM. 126454.

tīam sb. team. Cf. Northumb. *tēam* Cook 184 (see B. T. IV, 973 'tēam II'), ME. *tem* Alis 2350.

þrīap vb. threep, scold. OE. *þrēapian* B. T. IV, 1067, ME. *threpe* Townl. 102.

Note. OE. *ea* initially has become *je* in *jeƿar* sb. fence of dead sticks; OE. *eaƿor*.

§ 138. In a few words OE. and Scand. *ō* have become *īo* via *iū*. These cases are few (see § 102).

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

brȳm sb. broom. OE. *brōm*.

flȳed sb. flood. Northumb. *flōd* Cook 58.

flȳok sb. flake (Entozoa). OE. *flōc*.

fi/hȳok sb. fishhook. OE. **fisc-hōc*.

fornȳan sb. forenoon. OE. **fornōn*.

krȳen vb. croon. OE. **crōnian*, ME. *cronen*, MDu. *kronen*
and *kreunen*.

sȳat sb. soot. OE. *sōt*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

tȳak vb. pret. took. ON. *tók*.

§ 139. Words of uncertain origin:

pȳak vb. roost.

pȳat sb. peat.

rȳasti adj. reesty. ME. *resti* Pr. P. 431.

swȳol vb. burn, waste away of a candle. Cf. OE. *swælan*.

tȳop sb. ram.

tȳov vb. walk in a laborious fashion.

ȳō.

Kendal *ȳō* has the following origins.

§ 140. ME. *ȳ* from OE. *ȳ* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ȳ* has become *ȳō* in a few words. *ȳ* (ȳ) was overrounded and narrowed to *ȳ^u* (ȳ) in the 13th century, was raised to *ū* (ū) in the 16th (§ 107 and Ellis III. 881 ff.) being diphthongized to *ūō* (ū) in the 17th century (Ellis IV, 1001) and widened subsequently to *ȳō*, its present sound.

When *ȳō* commences a syllable it is usually monophthongized to *wō* or *wə*, e. g. *tȳizwəst* cheese-curd, *hȳgwəl* sheep-hole.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

būord sb. board. OE. *bord*, ME. *bord*. Hav. 1722.

fūord sb. ford. OE. *ford*, ME. *ford*. Alis 4343.

hūel sb. hole. OE. *hol*, ME. *hōles* pl. CM. 6611.

hūop sb. hope. OE. *hopu*, ME. *hope*.

pūek sb. bag, poke. OE. *poca*, ME. *poke*. Cath. 287,
Lev. 159, 40.

skūor sb. score, twenty. OE. *scor*, ME. *score*. Pr. P. 450.

snūor vb. snore. OE. **snorian*, ME. *snoryn*. Pr. P. 462.

LG. *snoren*.

sūel sb. sole (of foot). OE. *sola*, ME. *sole*. Pr. P. 463.

II. Scand. *o*.

fūas sb. waterfall. Cf. ON. *fors*, *foss*, Norw. *foss*. Aasen 183.

III. OFr. *o* and *ø*.

kūort sb. court. OFr. *cort*, *curt*.

kūot sb. overcoat. OFr. *cote*.

pūor adj. poor. OFr. *povre*.

rūost vb. roast. OFr. *roster*. (Probably of Celtic origin,
see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 513.)

§ 141. ME. *ō* from OE. *ō* (j†) and Scand. *ó* has become *ūō* before *r*, in a few words. Here *ō* became *ū* in the 16th century passing through the intermediate stages of *ō^u* (j†). Diphthongisation is due to the influence of *r* and is probably of 17th century date.

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*.

mūor sb. moor. OE. *mōr*.

II. Scand. *ó*.

glūor vb. stare. ME. *gloren* Alex. Sk. 4552, Norw. *glora*
= stare Aasen, Swed. dial. *glora*, see Björkman p. 241.

q̄ast sb. cheese curds. Cf. ON. *óstr*, Swed. *ost*. Björkman p. 180.

Note. *sk̄ar* vb. scour is probably of OFrench origin. Cf. OFr. *eschurer*, MHG. *schuren*.

§ 142. In the words *b̄q̄at* sb. boat, *l̄q̄an* sb. lane, *r̄q̄ad* sb. road we have *q̄* from OE. *ā* and *ǣ*. In the case of *b̄q̄at* and *r̄q̄ad*, borrowing from a southern or Midland dialect must have taken place. *L̄q̄an* is for ME. **lōne* by analogy with such words as *bōn*, *stōn* from OE. *bān*, *stān*. The OE. word in this case is *lāne*.

§ 143. OE. *ū* before *r* has become *q̄* in the word *f̄q̄ar* sb. furrow, OE. *furh*.

Chapter III.

Table of vowel-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 144. Kendal *i*.

Kendal *i* = OE. *ǣ* (WGmc. *ā*) § 37.

= OE. *e* § 33.

= OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 34.

= OE. *i* § 29.

= OE. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32.

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= OE. *y* § 36.

= Scand. *i* § 30.

= Scand. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32 Note.

= OFr. *i* § 31.

§ 145. Kendal *e*.

- Kendal *e* = OE. *a*, *æ* § 42.
 = OE. *a* + nasal + cons. § 44.
 = OE. *ā* § 47.
 = OE. *e* § 40.
 = OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 43.
 = OE. (Northumb.) *e* and *æ* (Gmc *æ* and *ai-i*) § 45.
 = OE. *eo* § 46.
 = Scand. *a* § 42 Note.
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 = Scand. *e* + nasal + cons. § 42 Note.
 = Scand. *ei* § 50.

§ 146. Kendal *ē*.

- Kendal *ē* = OE. *æ* + *ɝ* }
 = OE. *ǣ* + *ɝ* } § 51.
 = OE. *e* + *ɝ* }
 = OE. *a* in loanwords § 52.
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§ 147. Kendal *æ*.

- = OE *e*, *i*, *y* + *r* § 55.
 = OE. *e*, *i* metathesized § 54.
 = Scand. *i* metathesized § 54.
 = Scand. *y* + *r* § 55.
 = Scand. *ei* § 56.
 = OFr. *o*, *ou* § 56.

§ 148. Kendal *v*.

- = OE. *e* after *r* § 57.
 = OE. *i*, *ie* after *r* § 57.
 = Scand. *y* after *r* § 57.
 = OFr. *e* after *r* § 57.

§ 149. Kendal *a*.

- Kendal *a* = OE. *a* § 60.
 = OE. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63.
 = OE. *ā* § 60 Note.
 = OE. *æ* § 60 Note.
 = OE. (Northumb.) *o* + *y* § 60 Note.
 = Scand. *a* § 62.
 = Scand. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.
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 = OFr. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.
 = Celtic *a* § 62 Note.

§ 150. Kendal *ā*.

- Kendal *ā* = OE. *a* + *ɜ*, *h*, *w* } § 65.
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 = OE. *ā* § 65.
 = OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 67.
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§ 151. Kendal *u*.

- Kendal *u* = OE. *o* § 75 I and II.
 = OE. *ō* § 75 III.
 = OE. *u* § 70.
 = OE. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73.
 = OE. *ū* § 76.
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 = Scand. *u* § 71.
 = Scand. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73 Note.
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 = Celtic *u* § 72 Note.

§ 152. Kendal *o* see § 78.§ 153. Kendal *ɔ*.

- Kendal *ɔ* = OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 83.

Kendal *ɔ*.

Kendal *ɔ* = OE. *o* in closed syllables except before
l + cons. and *r* + cons. § 79.

= OE. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82.

= OE. *ō* § 84.

= Scand. *o* § 80.

= Scand. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82 Note.

= OFr. *o* § 81.

= Celtic *o* § 85.

§ 154. Kendal *i* = OE. (Northumb.) *ē* § 87.

§ 155. Kendal *ī*.

Kendal *ī* = OE. *e* in open syllables § 88.

= OE. *ē* § 92 Note.

= OE. (Northumb.) *æ* and *ē* § 92, I, II.

= OE. (Northumb.) *æ* § 89.

= OE. *ēo* § 89.

= OE. (Northumb.) *ēz* § 90.

= OE. (Northumb.) *eht* § 91.

= Scand. *ei* § 93. '

§ 156. Kendal *ō*.

Kendal *ō* = OE. *ā* + *l* + consonant § 96.

= OE. *ǣ* + *z* (*dōn* > *dān*) § 98 Note.

= OE. *ō* in loanwords § 97.

= OE. medial *ow* § 98.

= OE. *earw* § 98 Note.

= Scand. *ou*, ME. *ou* § 99.

§ 157. Kendal *iu*.

Kendal *iu* = OE. *ō* + *l*, *d*, *k*, *m*, *n* etc. § 102.

= OE. *ēo* + *w* § 101.

= Scand. *u* § 104.

= Scand. *ō* § 102 Note.

= OFr. *u* § 103.

§ 158. Kendal *eu* = OE. *ēow* § 105.

§ 159. Kendal *yu*.

Kendal *yu* = OE. *ō* except before *t*, *d*, *k* etc. § 106.
 = OE. medial *ōȝ* § 108.
 = OE. medial *uȝ* § 109.
 = OE. *u* + *l* + consonant § 110.
 = OE. *ū* § 111.
 = Scand. *ū* § 111 Note.
 = Scand. *o* + *l* + consonant § 110 Note.
 = OFr. *ou* § 111 Note.

§ 160. Kendal *au*.

Kendal *au* = OE. *o* + *ȝ* § 117.
 = OE. *ō* + *ht* § 114.
 = OE. *o* + *l* + consonant § 115.
 = OE. final *ōw* § 116.
 = OE. medial *uȝ* § 113.
 = OE. *ū* § 112.
 = Scand. *og* § 117.
 = Scand. *ou* § 117.
 = OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. § 115 Note.

§ 161. Kendal *ai*.

Kendal *ai* = OE. *ī* + *l*, *d* § 123.
 = OE. *ī* § 121.
 = OE. *ī* + *ȝ* § 122.
 = OE. *ȳ* (ME. *ȳ*, *ī*) § 124.
 = OE. *ȳ* § 124.
 = Scand. *í* § 121.
 = Scand. *ý* § 124.
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 = OFr. *ī* § 121.

§ 162. Kendal *oi* = ANorm. *oi* § 127.

§ 163. Kendal *ei*.Kendal *ei* = OE. Northumb. final $\bar{e}z$ § 128.= OE. Northumb. $\bar{e}z$ § 129.= Scand. *e* § 130.§ 164. Kendal $\bar{i}o$.Kendal $\bar{i}o$ = OE. *a* in open syllables § 131.= OE. *ea* + *r* + cons. (Brechung of **a*)
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Chapter IV.

Table of vowel-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 166. OE. *a* and *æ*.

OE. *a* and *æ*, in closed syllables, before *r* + *l*, and before nasal combinations and also where they have remained short, appear as *a* §§ 60, 63.

OE. *a*, *æ* = *æ* §§ 42, 44.

OE. *æ* = *i* § 33 Note.

OE. *a* = *ē* in open syllables in loanwords § 52.

= *īo* in open syllables § 131.

+ *ȝ*, *h*, *w* = *ā* § 65, I and II.

+ *r* + cons. = *ā* § 65.

OE. *æ* + *ȝ* = *ē* § 51.

§ 167. OE. *e*.

OE. *e* in closed syllables, before nasal combinations and where it has remained short appears as *ē* § 40.

OE. *e* = *i* § 34.

= *īo* in open syllables § 136.

= *ī* in open syllables § 88.

+ *ȝ* = *ē* § 51, III.

OE. (Northumb.) *e* + *ht* = *ī* § 91.

OE. *e* after *r* = *v* § 57.

after *r* by metathesis = *o* § 54.

after *r* = *o* § 55.

§ 168. OE. *i*.

OE. *i* remains in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations §§ 29, 32.

OE. $i + l\ddot{u} = ai$ § 123.

after $r = v$ § 58.

§ 169. OE. o .

OE. $o = \text{ɔ}$ in closed syllables except before $l\ddot{u}$, $l\ddot{t}$, $l\ddot{n}$, rd ,
 rt § 79.

OE. o in open syllables = $\ddot{u}\text{ɔ}$ § 140.

before $l + d, t, n = au$ § 114.

before $r + d, n = \text{ɔ}$ § 82, IV.

in open syllables = u § 75, I, II.

+ $\text{ɜ} = au$ § 117.

§ 170. OE. u .

OE. $u = u$ in open and closed syllables and before nasal
combinations §§ 71, 73.

= a when unstressed § 95.

+ $\text{ɜ} = u$ § 109.

+ $l + \text{consonant} = u$ § 110.

+ $r + h = \ddot{u}\text{ɔ}$ § 143.

§ 171. OE. y .

OE. $y = i$ in open and closed syllables and before nasal
combinations § 36.

OE. $y = \text{ME. } \ddot{y}, \ddot{i}$ with lengthening of y before ɟ , Ken-
dal ai § 124.

= u § 74.

+ $r = \text{ɔ}$ § 55.

§ 172. OE. \bar{a} .

OE. $\bar{a} = \bar{a}$ in monosyllables § 65.

= ɔ in loanwords § 97.

= ǣ by shortening § 60 Note.

= $\ddot{i}\text{ɔ}$ § 134.

+ $\text{ɜ}, h, w = \bar{a}$ § 65.

OE. (Northumb.) $\bar{a} + l + d = \text{ɔ}$ § 83.

OE. $\bar{a} + l + d = \bar{a}$ § 67.

+ l + cons. = \bar{o} § 96.

§ 173. OE. (WS.) \bar{a} (Northumb. \bar{e} : WGmc. \bar{a}).

OE. $\bar{a} = e$ by shortening § 45, I.

= $\bar{i}o$ in open syllables and before r § 135, I.

= \bar{i} § 92, II.

+ \bar{o} = \bar{e} § 51, II.

§ 174. OE. (WS.) \bar{a} (Northumb. \bar{a} Gmc. $ai-i$).

OE. $\bar{a} = i$ by shortening § 87.

= e by shortening § 45.

= $\bar{i}o$ in open syllables and before r § 135, II.

= \bar{i} § 92, I.

OE. final $\bar{a} + \bar{o} = ei$ § 128.

§ 175. OE. \bar{e} .

OE. $\bar{e} = \bar{i}$ § 89.

= \bar{i} in open syllables § 92 Note.

= $\bar{i}o$ before r § 135 Note.

= $\bar{i}o$ in open syllables § 135 Note.

OE. (Northumb.) $\bar{e} = \bar{i}$ § 89.

OE. $\bar{e} + \bar{o} (\succ *e\bar{o} + \bar{o}, \bar{e}a + \bar{o}) = \bar{i}$ § 90.

+ \bar{o} finally = ei § 129.

§ 176. OE. \bar{i} .

OE. $\bar{i} = ai$ § 121.

= i by shortening § 38.

+ $\bar{o} = ai$ § 122.

§ 177. OE. \bar{o} .

OE. $\bar{o} = iu$ and $\bar{i}o$ §§ 102, 138.

+ yu § 106.

= \bar{o} in loanwords § 97.

= u by shortening § 75, III.

= o by shortening § 84.

+ $\bar{o} = yu$ medially § 107.

OE. $\bar{o} + \bar{\gamma} = u$ finally § 75.

+ $h = o$ § 84.

+ $ht = au$ § 104.

+ $r = \bar{u}$ § 141.

+ $w = \bar{o}$ medially § 98.

+ $w = au$ finally § 116.

§ 178. OE. \bar{u} .

OE. $\bar{u} = u$ § 111.

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= y § 76.

§ 179. OE. \bar{y} .

OE. $\bar{y} = ai$ § 124.

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§ 180. OE. $\bar{e}a$ (Gmc. au).

OE. $\bar{e}a = \bar{u}$ § 137.

= o § 56.

+ $w = \bar{o}$ § 97 Note.

For OE. $\bar{e}a + \bar{\gamma}$ (Northumb. $\bar{e} + \bar{\gamma}$) see § 155.

§ 181. OE. $\bar{e}o$.

OE. $\bar{e}o = \bar{u}$ § 135 Note.

= \bar{e} § 89.

= e § 46.

+ w } = iu § 101.

+ w } = eu § 105.

For $eo + \bar{\gamma}$ (Northumb. $\bar{e} + \bar{\gamma}$) see § 155.

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 182. Scand. a .

Scand. $a = a$ §§ 60, 63 Note.

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= \bar{e} in open syllables § 132.

+ $f = \bar{a}$ § 67 Note.

§ 183. Scand. *e*.

Scand. *e* = *e* §§ 41, 43 Note.

= *ī* in open syllables § 136, II.

= *ei* finally § 130.

§ 184. Scand. *i*.

Scand. *i* = *i* §§ 30, 32 Note.

= *ɔ* when metathesized § 54.

§ 185. Scand. *o*.

Scand. *o* = *ɔ* § 80.

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+ *g* = *au* § 117.

+ *r* + cons. = *or* § 82 Note.

§ 186. Scand. *u*.

Scand. *u* = *u* §§ 71, 73 Note.

= *iu* § 104.

+ *l* + cons. = *ul* § 110 Note.

§ 187. Scand. *r*, *y*.

Scand. *r* + *y* = *v* § 87.

Scand. *y* + *r* = *or* § 55.

§ 188. Scand. *ø* which is almost always the *u*-Umlaut of Prim. Scand. **a* is unrepresented in Kendal, unless some of the words traced back to Scand. *a* really come from *ø*.

§ 189. Scand. *æ* and *ø* seem to be unrepresented in Kendal.

§ 190. Scand. *á* = *ā* § 64.

§ 191. Scand. *é*

§ 192. Scand. *í* = *ai* § 122.

§ 193. Scand. *ó* = *uo* § 141.

§ 194. Scand. *ú* = *yu* § 121 Note.

§ 195. Scand. *ý* = *ai* § 124.

§ 196. Scand. *ei*.Scand. *ei* = \bar{e} § 53.= \bar{i} § 93.= *e* § 50.= $\textcircled{\text{e}}$ § 59.§ 197. Scand. *ou*.Scand. *ou* = *au* § 118.= \bar{o} § 99.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 198. OFr. *a*.OFr. *a* = *a* §§ 61, 63 Note.= $\bar{i}\textcircled{\text{a}}$ in open syllables § 133.= $\textcircled{\text{a}}$ in unstressed syllables.§ 199. OFr. *e*.OFr. *e* = $\bar{i}\textcircled{\text{e}}$ in open syllables § 136, III.= *e* after *r* § 57.§ 200. OFr. *i*.OFr. *i* = *i* § 37.= *ai* § 125.§ 201. OFr. *o* and ϱ .OFr. *o* and ϱ = $\bar{u}\textcircled{\text{o}}$ § 140, III.= η § 72.= $\textcircled{\text{o}}$ § 56.OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. = *au* § 115 Note.OFr. ϱ + *r* = $\textcircled{\text{o}}$ § 81.§ 202. ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou*.ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou* = *au* § 119.= ηu § 111 Note.= η § 72.= $\textcircled{\text{o}}$ § 56.§ 203. OFr. \bar{o} = *iu*.

- § 204. OFr. *ü* = *iu* § 103.
 § 205. OFr. *ai* = *ē* § 52.
 § 206. ANorm. *oi* = *ɔi* § 127.
 § 207. OFr. *üi* = *iu* § 103 Note.

IV. Celtic — Kendal.

- § 208. Celtic *a* = *a* § 62 Note.
 § 209. Celtic *o* = *ɔ* § 85.
 § 210. Celtic *u* = *ʉ* § 72 Note.

Chapter V.

The Kendal consonants and their OE. equivalents.

k.

§ 211. *k* initially has four origins in Kendal representing 1. OE. *c*, *ɔ*) before original back vowels, *β*) before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *k*, 3. OFr. *c* and 4. Celtic *c*. In Northumbrian *c* probably was never so far fronted as in WS., but remained at *ċ* (fronted *k*), which sound was probably preserved throughout the ME. period and became subsequently the velar (see Bülbring § 493).

Examples:

§ 212. I. OE. *c* before orig. back vowels.

<i>kat</i> sb. cat.	<i>kʉd</i> sb. cud.
<i>kāld</i> adj. cold.	<i>kʉu</i> sb. cow.
<i>kørn</i> sb. corn.	<i>kār</i> sb. care.
<i>kəbwɛb</i> sb. cobweb.	<i>kʉs</i> sb. kiss.
<i>kəslop</i> sb. rennet-bag.	

II. *c* before orig. front vowels.*kaf* sb. chaff.*kjst* sb. chest.*kijyk* sb. blow.*kj̃t* sb. milking pail (§ 34).

Note. The old forms **kærk*, *kærn* have been supplanted by borrowings from Polite English, e. g. *tʃɜrtʃ*, *tʃærn* (see § 55).

§ 213. Scand. *k*.*kęst* vb. cast.*klijp* sb. clip, shear.*kj̃nlj̃n* sb. firewood.*kłk-hęn* sb. sitting-hen.*kłłp* sb. rasher of bacon.§ 214. OFrench *c*.*kɔk* sb. cock.*křękət* sb. cricket (insect).*kraun* sb. crown.*kərliu* sb. curlew.§ 215. Celtic *c*.*kłk* sb. clock (§ 85).*kvr̃l* sb. bench for pig-killing.*krydz* sb. curds (§ 72 Note).

§ 216. Kendal *k* medially and finally has four origins, e. g. 1. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*, 2. Scand. *k*, 3. OFrench *c*, *q*, 4. Celtic *k*, *c*.

Examples are:

§ 217. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*.*aks* sb. axe.*fɔks* sb. fox.*ask* sb. newt.*jak* sb. oak.*bęk* sb. brook.*jakə* sb. acre.*bijyk* sb. bench.*jɔk* sb. yoke.*biak* vb. bake.*klijyk* sb. blow.*dɔkn* sb. dock.*kijyk* sb. flow.*daik* sb. ditch.*mak* vb. make.*eks* vb. ask.*sj̃ɔk* sb. sake.§ 218. Scand. *k*.*bask* vb. bask (§ 61 Note).*blęk* adj. deep-yellow (of butter).

bʏlk sb. bulk.

gauk sb. simpleton.

kek vb. tilt up a cart (§ 50).

kʌk hən sb. sittinghen.

Note. In *kliyk* 'lump of rock' *yk* represents older *nt*; cf. Dan. *klinde* (§ 32 Note) and also ME. *clintes* CM. 17590. This change of the consonant is probably confined to the Kendal dialect and those most intimately connected with it, since the Lonsdale dialects have 'clint'.

§ 219. OFrench *c, q*.

bʏək sb. beak.

kək sb. cock.

bakl sb. good condition.

kreket sb. cricket (insect).

§ 220. Celtic *c*.

kʌk sb. clock.

g.

§ 221. Kendal *g* initially has four origins, which are 1. *a*) OE. *ǣ* before original back vowels, *β*) OE. *ǣ* before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *g*, 3. OFrench *g*, and 4. Celtic *g*.

It is possible, that in Northumbrian *ǣ*, when fronted, had a sound parallel to the fronted *k* (see § 361 and Bülbring, § 493). In some cases fronted *ǣ* has become 'j', e. g. *jēt*, *jūp* in others 'g', (see below).

Examples are:

§ 222. I. OE. *ǣ* before orig. back vowels.

gū vb. go.

gīs sb. pl. geese.

gandrīn sb. gander.

gōst sb. ghost.

gauld sb. gold.

gud adj. good.

gāvlək sb. crowbar.

gum sb. gum.

gēm sb. game.

gūs sb. goose.

Note. In *gō* sb. 'gall', *garn* sb. 'garn', *g* represents *g* from such forms as **ǣalla*, *ǣarn*, see Bülbring, § 492, Anm. 1.

gēzlin sb. gosling (§ 48) is probably native, representing OE. **zēsling*; for which cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 638, 17.

§ 223. II. OE. *ɝ* before orig. front vowels.

gaivorsam adj. ravenous. *tugiðor* adv. together.

giðor vb. gather (§ 33 Note). *gið* vb. get.

gīv vb. give.

§ 224. Scandinavian *g*.

gab sb. talkativeness.

giap vb. gape (§ 132).

gadfti sb. gadfly.

gōm sb. good sense.

giðlort sb. hair-noose.

gust sb. gust.

§ 225. OFrench *g*.

gē adj. gay.

§ 226. Celtic *g*.

gaun sb. gown.

§ 227. Kendal *g* medially and finally has six sources and corresponds to 1. OE. medial and final *cɝ*, 2. OE. *cc*, ME. *ck* voiced, 3. Scand. *gg*, 4. OFr. *g*, 5. OFr. *c* voiced, 6. Celtic *g*.

Examples:

§ 228. OE. *cɝ*.

brig sb. bridge.

liġ vb. 1) lie, 2) lay.

dog sb. dog.

piġ sb. pig.

hog sb. sheep.

riġ sb. ridge.

§ 229. OE. **cc*, ME. *ck*.

hag vb. chop, cut § 60.

hagl vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

§ 230. Scand. *gg*.

bag sb. bag.

kleġ sb. gadfly.

deg vb. water.

leġ sb. leg.

eg sb. egg.

rag sb. hoar frost.

eg(ɔn) vb. incite, spur on.

steġ sb. gander.

§ 231. OFrench *g*.*bargīn* sb. bargain.§ 232. OFrench *c*.*fuġa* sb. sugar (§§ 72, 310).§ 233. Celtic *g*.*bog* sb. bog.*bogl* sb. spectre.*bogl* vb. shy (of horses).*krag* sb. crag.*sk*.

§ 234. Kendal *sk* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sc*, 2. Scandinavian *sk* and 3. OFrench *sq*, *sc* etc.

The usual development of OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk* in Kendal has been to *f*, but *sk* has been preserved in a small number of words. These are certainly relatively older than the *f*-forms in most cases, though some words seem always to have had *f*; e. g. Kendal *fip* (sheep), ME. *scēp*, *scēap*, OE. (Angl.) *sċēp*. There is little doubt that in the early ME. period *sk* and *f* existed side by side, the former being used before orig. back vowels, the latter before orig. front. Then about the 15th century the two sounds were promiscuously used, as *skēl* sb. 'scale' for **fīəl* cf. ME. *schale* Pr. P. 443. *fīl* sb. 'scree' represents ME. **schēl-e* and OE. **sċealu* for **skælu*. *f* has usurped the place of *sk* in *afoz* sb. 'ashes', but this change may be much later; cf. *as-būard* 'box for keeping ashes in' for **ask-būard*, with ME. *aske* Pr. P. 15, *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841.

OFrench *sq*, *sc* have remained *sk*.

Examples are:

§ 235. OE. *sc* and *sċ*.*skēl* sb. scale.*skrat* vb. scratch.*skift* vb. shift, remove.*skȳor* sb. a score (= twenty).

§ 236. Scandinavian *sk*.*skai* sb. sky.*skanti* adj. greedy.*skart* adj. frightened.*skel* sb. shell (§ 41).*skētf* sb. untidily dressed person (§ 53).*skwab* sb. lowbacked long seat.§ 237. OFrench *sq*, *sc*.*skalp* sb. piece of a garment hanging loose.*skart* adj. with the skin knocked off.*skōd* vb. scald.*skul* sb. school.*skūr* vb. scour (§ 141 Note).

§ 238. Kendal *sk* finally corresponds to 1. OE. *sc* when final, and 2. Scand. *sk*, but the examples are few. They are:

I. OE. *sc*.*frask* sb. frog. Cf. OE. *forse*, *frox*, ME. *frosk*, *frosch*.

Pr. P. 180.

glisk sb. shine forth (of sun).Note. In **ask* sb. 'newt' *sk* represents OE. *þ-x*, ME. *-sk*.II. Scandinavian *sk*.*bask* vb. bask.*y*.

§ 239. Kendal *y* occurs only medially and finally, and corresponds to 1. OE. *ȳ*, 2. OE. *ne*, 3. Scandinavian *ng*, 4. Scand. *gn*, 5. Scand. *nk*.

Examples are:

I. OE. *ng*.*fīȳr* sb. finger.*raȳ* adj. wrong.*gaȳ* vb. go.*straȳ* adj. strong.

II. OE. *nc*.*bępk* sb. bench (§ 43).*kępk* sb. choking sensation (§ 32).*bępk* vb. thank (§ 44).*waykl* adj. feeble (§ 63).§ 240. I. Scandinavian *ng*.*dęg* sb. noise.*hęg* vb. hang.*ftęg* vb. fling.*tęg* sb. sting.

Note. *-g-* in *ayz* sb. pl. awns of barley, corresponds to Scand. *gn*. Cf. ON. *ogn*, gen. *agnar*.

II. Scand. *nk*.*hayk* sb. hank.*spęk* sb. chaffinch.

Note. *yk* in *kępk* sb. lump of rock represents older *nt*. Cf. Dan. *klinte* (see § 32 Note).

§ 241. Kendal *j*, which only occurs initially has five origins corresponding to 1. OE. *ǣ* (Gmc. *j*), 2. OE. *ǣ* (Gmc. *g*), 3. Scand. *j*, 4. Scand. *ǵ*, 5. a peculiar development of *ǣ* from older *ē*, *æ* (See §§ 131 Note, 134 Note).

Examples:

I. OE. *ǣ* (Gmc. *j*).*ję* pron. ye.*jok* sb. joke.*jęr* sb. year.*jęg* adj. young.II. OE. *ǣ* (Gmc. *g*).*jale* adj. yellow.*jęt* sb. gate.*jęst* sb. yeast.*jęstędę* adv. yesterday.

Note. in *jęt* adv. yet, *jare* sb. yarrow, *jok* sb. yolk, it is uncertain whether *j* represents Gmc. *g* or *j*.

§ 242. I. Scand. *j*.*jęur* sb. udder.II. Scand. *g*.*jaul* vb. howl.

§ 243. Older Kendal *īə* initially has become
ja, *je* in.
jak sb. oak.
jakə sb. acre.
jans adv. once.
jan pron. and num. one.
jəḍər sb. fence made of dead sticks.

t.

§ 244. Kendal *t* initially has four origins, 1. OE. *t*,
 2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t*, 4. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

OE. *t*.

tāstīks sb. pieces of willow bark used for besom.
tīə sb. toe.
tīətf vb. teach.
tysl sb. tussle.

Note. In *tīə* the one *t* represents ME. *t* OE. *t* in *ḡæt-ān*. *t* in
tait probably represents OE. *ḡ*, ME. *t*.

§ 245. Scand. *t*.

tak vb. take. *tay* sb. sting.
tarn sb. tarn.

§ 246. OFr. *t*.

tənt sb. tent. *tjəbl* sb. table.
tart sb. tart.

§ 247. OFr. *cu*.

twilt sb. quilt.

§ 248. Kendal *t* medially and finally has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *t*, 2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t* and
 4. Celtic *t*.

§ 249. OE. *t*.

baut sb. bolt. *dyst* sb. dust.

jæt sb. gate.

fetl(yp) vb. prepare.

þaut vb. pret. thought.

Note. OE. *d*, when unstressed in ME., has been unvoiced in Kendal in a few participles and in the word *foræt* adv. forward. — e. g. — *kilt* past. part. killed, *telt* past part. told. In *dryut* sb. drought *t* represents ME. *hþ* from OE. *ȝð* in the oblique cases **druzðes*, **druzðe*. *drugaþ* would give **drupuþ*.

§ 250. Scand. *t*.

gyst sb. gust.

kęst vb. cast.

ȳst sb. curds.

Note. -*st-n* has become -*sn* in *kęsn* cast. pp. to *kęst* vb. cast.

§ 251. OFr. *t*.

antaz conj. in case.

bȳst sb. beast.

bat sb. stroke (cf. scythe).

twilt sb. quilt.

wȳst vb. waste.

Note. *sts* has become *s* in the n. pl. *bȳs* 'cattle'.

§ 252. Celtic *t*.

brat sb. apron.

§ 253. The demonstrative pronoun '*t*' = the, perhaps represents the final *t* in OE. *ðæt*, cf. *tȳ* the one, OE. *ðætān*. When *ð* does actually occur, as in verse, it is borrowed from Literary English.

d.

§ 254. Kendal *d* initially has three origins corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. Scand. *d* and 3. OFr. *d*.

Examples:

§ 255. OE. *d*.

daft adj. foolish.

dē sb. day.

daik sb. ditch.

dīd sb. deed.

§ 256. Scand. *d*.

dauli adj. melancholy.

dēzd adj. confused.

dęg vb. water.

dȳp sb. noise.

§ 257. OFr. *d*.*dāb* vb. daub.*dīom* sb. dame.*dif* sb. dish.*dūt* vb. doubt.

§ 258. Kendal *d* medially and finally has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. OE. *þ*, 3. Scand. *d*, 4. Scand. *ð*, 5. OFr. *d*, and 6. OFr. *t*.

Original *þ*, *ð* whether OE., or Scand. became *d* in Kendal before *r* and *l*, and in medial positions between two vowels, which *d* was later advanced to the point alveolar position (§ 28) when *r* followed, giving *ḍ*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*aīdl* adj. idle.*ladl* sb. ladle.*dīd* adj. dead.*maud* sb. mould.

Note. In *bundl* sb. 'bundle' *d* has been inserted, probably owing to the influence of Literary English. Otherwise original *d* between *n* and *l* has been lost, E. g. *kanl*, *hanl*, *ranlbōk*, *kīnlīn*.

II. OE. *þ*.*stidl* vb. walk lazily vandyke.*swadl* vb. swathe.*wīḍi* sb. bent ozier.§ 259. I. Scand. *d*.*ēldīn* sb. fuel.*padək* sb. frog.II. Scand. *ð*.*adl* vb. earn.*rad(yp)* vb. tidy.*rīdn* adj. peevish.*stīḍi* sb. anvil.§ 260. I. OFr. *d*.*skōd* vb. scald.*medl* vb. meddle.II. OFr. *t*.*pōḍif* sb. porridge.

l.

§ 261. Kendal *l* initially has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *l*, 2. OE. *hl*, 3. Scand. *l*, 4. Scand. *hl*.

Examples.

I. OE. *l*.

<i>lay</i> adj. long.	<i>lig</i> vb. lie.
<i>lam</i> sb. lamb.	<i>lām</i> adj. lame.

II. OE. *hl*.

<i>laf</i> vb. laugh.	<i>lād</i> sb. load.
<i>ladl</i> sb. ladle.	<i>lof</i> sb. loaf.

§ 262. I. Scand. *l*.

<i>leg</i> sb. leg.	<i>lēt</i> sb. seek.
<i>lei</i> sb. scythe.	<i>lāp</i> sb. barn.

II. Scand. *hl*.

laup vb. leap.

§ 263. Kendal *l* medially and finally has three origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *l*, 2. Scand. *l*, and 3. OFr. *l*.

Examples:

OE. *l*.

<i>āld</i> adj. old.	<i>falō</i> adj. fallow.
<i>bawl</i> sb. bowl.	<i>gōsl</i> sb. gristle.

Note. In the combination *o* + *l* + cons. *l* has in most cases been lost, e. g. *baut* sb. bolt, *maud* sb. mould. Where it is present as in *gauld* gold, *bawlsta* holster, it is due to the influence of Literary English.

§ 264. Scand. *l*.

<i>meldər</i> sb. quantity of corn.	<i>dayli</i> adj. gloomy.
<i>gildərt</i> sb. hairnoose.	

§ 265. OFr. *l*.

<i>aləkə</i> sb. vinegar.	
<i>skaləp</i> sb. loose piece of a garment.	

§ 266. The combinations *kl*, *gl*, have remained in Kendal throughout, the change to *tl*, *dl*, being unknown.

Examples:

I. *kl*.

klavə sb. clover.

klim vb. climb.

klɔp sb. cloth.

II. *gl*.

glad adj. glad.

glas sb. glass.

glɔp vb. stare.

§ 267. Kendal *n* initially has six origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *n*, 2. OE. *cn*, 3. OE. *ɝn*, and 4. OE. *hn*, 5. Scand. *n*, 6. OFr. *n*.

There was probably at one time a distinction made in the Kendal dialect in the pronunciation of *n* from OE. *n*, and *n* from OE. *cn*, the latter possibly being unvoiced. Now, however, there is no trace of any such distinction. Other, Northern dialects according to Ellis unvoiced the *n* from the latter source; e. g. *nā* from **cnāwa* (Ellis spells it *nhaa* EE. Pron. V, p. 542). The older pronunciation must have been supplanted owing to the influence of Literary English.

Examples.

I. OE. *n*.

nain num. nine.

nɛbər sb. neighbour.

naut sb. nothing.

nɪd vb. need.

II. OE. *cn*.

nā vb. know.

nɪd vb. knead.

naif sb. knife.

nɪv sb. knave.

nɔk vb. knock.

III. OE. *ɝn*.

nā vb. gnaw.

IV. OE. *hn*.*neġ* sb. neck.*nef* adj. tender, nesh.§ 268. Scand. *n*.*nīaf* sb. fist.§ 269. OFr. *n*.*nataral* sb. simpleton.

§ 270. Kendal *n*, medially and finally, has six sources 1. OE. *n*, 2. Scand. *n*, 3. OFr. *n*, 4. OE. *nȝ*, 5. OE. *nd*, 6. Scand. *ng* — the last three occurring only with secondary, or absence of stress.

Examples:

OE. *n*.*bēnd* vb. bend.*hunȝ* sb. honey.*born* p. part. born.*mun* sb. moon.§ 271. Scand. *n*.*apn* conj. perhaps.*grēn* sb. prong of a fork.*brakn* sb. bracken.*slekn* vb. slake the thirst.§ 272. OFr. *n*.*antēz* conj. in case.*karēn* sb. carrion.§ 273. OE. *nȝ*.*bērijn* sb. funeral.*fitȝnz* sb. footprints.*ibmȝn* sb. evening.§ 274. OE. *nd*.*gȝtn* pres. part. getting.*sēlȝn* pres. part. selling.*mēkin* pres. part. making.*sētn* pres. part. setting.§ 275. Scand. *ng*.*ēldȝn* sb. fuel.*r*.

§ 276. Kendal *r* initially has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *r*, 2. OE. *hr*, 3. OE. *wr*, 4. Scand. *r*, 5. OFr. *r*, 6. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

I. OE. *r*.

<i>rā</i> sb. row.	<i>rīp</i> sb. rope.
<i>raþk</i> adj. close, thick.	<i>rad</i> adj. red.

II. OE. *hr*.

<i>rig</i> sb. ridge.	<i>riū</i> vb. rue.
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III. OE. *wr*.

<i>rait</i> vb. write.	<i>rīp</i> sb. wreath.
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§ 277. Scand. *r*.

<i>rag</i> sb. hoarfrost.	<i>rīak</i> vb. wander.
<i>raiv</i> vb. tear.	<i>ræd</i> <i>yp</i> vb. tidy.
	<i>rēns</i> vb. rince.

§ 278. OFrench. *r*.

<i>ramp</i> vb. ruin, destroy.	<i>rēvat</i> sb. rivet.
<i>rēdž</i> sb. rage. ¹	<i>rōzīn</i> sb. resin.

§ 279. Celtic *r*.

<i>ryb</i> vb. rub.

§ 280. Kendal *r*, medially and finally, corresponds to 1. OE. *r*, 2. Scand. *r*, 3. OFr. *r*, and 4. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

OE. *r*.

<i>bræ</i> vb. borrow.	<i>briþ</i> vb. bring.
<i>bærd</i> sb. bird.	<i>ēðar</i> pron. either.
<i>hærs</i> sb. horse.	

§ 281. Scand. *r*.

<i>bær</i> sb. whirr, noise.	<i>grēn</i> sb. prong of a fork.
<i>haræ</i> sb. harrow.	

§ 282. OFr. *r*.*badʒər* sb. small corn dealer.*bargɪn* sb. bargain.*hʏrt* sb. hurt.*krɛkət* sb. cricket (insect).§ 283. Celtic *r*.*krag* sb. crag.*krɪl* sb. bench for pig killing.*krɪdz* sb. curds.*t*.

§ 284. Kendal *t* occurs only when before *r* or *ə* + *r*, and corresponds to 1. OE. *t*, 2. OFr. *t*.

Examples:

I. OE. *t* initially.*trɪu* adj. true.*trɪuþ* sb. truth.*trɔf* sb. trough.*trenl* sb. wheel of wheel barrow.II. OFr. *t* initially.*trai* vb. try.*trɪbl* sb. trouble.III. OE. *t* medially.*betər* adj. better.*stray* adj. strong.*wɛltər* vb. stagger about.IV. OFr. *t* medially.*altər* vb. alter.*matər* sb. matter.*partrɪdʒ* sb. partridge.*d*.

§ 285. Kendal *d* occurs before *r* and *ə* + *r*. Initially it corresponds to OE. *d* and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

dra vb. draw.*dr̥* adj. tedious.*drai* adj. dry.*dr̥om* vb. dream.

ḍ in *ḍr̥an* vb. drown most probably represent Scand. *d*, not OE. *d*. E. g. **dr̥uḡna* see § 109 Note and Björkman p. 176.

§ 286. Medially *ḍ* corresponds to 1. OE. intervocalic *d* and *þ*, 2. Scand. *d*. This treatment of *þ* is one of the leading characteristics of the Kendal dialect and of those most nearly related. (Ellis EE. Pron. V, p. 556—557, and 565 see D. 31 *var* 3. Nos. 6—11.) Elsewhere as in Midyorkshire [D 30 *var* 1] Muker, Hawes and Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel we get *ḍ* [Ellis's *dh*]. When the change *þ* < *ḍ* took place is unknown, but is probably later than the ME. period, for in ME. a few *þ* forms actually occur where now in Kendal we have *ḍ*; e. g. *ayþer* Hav. 2665, *oper* Hav. 1755. I have divided the cases where orig. OE. *d* and *þ* have become *ḍ* in Kendal, into three groups, according as ME. shows 1. *d*, 2. *þ*, 3. *d*, or *þ*. In all these cases Literary English has *ð*, which sound has clearly usurped the place *d* in several instances. Of the two types *d* and *þ* the *d*-type seems to be Northern, the *þ*-type Midland and Southern as a whole. It is yet highly probable that there were far more words with *þ*, than are actually recorded. Stratmann-Bradley gives only two words which show both *d* and *þ*.

Examples:

OE. *d* and *þ*.I. ME. *d*.*bleḍar* sb. bladder.*hiḍar* adv. hither.*faḍar* sb. father.*myḍar* sb. mother.*giḍar* vb. gather.*weḍar* sb. weather.*hwiḍar* adv. whither.

II. ME. *þ*.*ēðar* pro. either.*ȳðar* pro. other.*ruðar* sb. rudder.*hveðar* pro. which.

Note. *jeðar* fence made of dead sticks, OE. *eaðor* probably belongs here.

III. ME. *d* and *þ*.*feðar* sb. feather.*leðar* sb. leather.

§ 287. Scand. *d* has become *ð* in:

blaðar sb. noise.

§ 288. OFr. *ss* (*scissoire*) has become *ð* through *ð* in *siðarz* sb. scissors from older **siðarz*.

§ 289. Kendal *ð* after the cons. *l*, *n* and *r* represents OE. and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*hindar* adj. hind.*myrdar* sb. murder.*hindar* vb. hinder.*wyndar* sb. wonder.*fuðar* sb. shoulder.II. Scand. *d*.*gildart* sb. snare.*meðar* sb. quantity of corn.*þ*.

§ 290. Kendal *þ* occurs initially and finally and represents 1. OE. *þ*, 2. Scand. *þ*. Initially it has remained unaltered. At the end of words, it represents ME. final *þ*, usually from a final consonant but not always so.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ*.*bræþ* sb. broth.*tiuþ* sb. tooth.*dæþ* sb. death.*wurþ* sb. and adj. worth.

II. Scand. *þ*.*biþþ* pro. both.*liþþ* sb. barn.*ð*.

§ 291. Kendal *ð* only occurs in a very few examples, and represents a ME. voicing of OE. *þ*, when in a position of secondary stress (see HES. § 780). Initially, it represents OE. and Scand. *þ*; finally, OE. medial *ð* in such words as *smōðe ME. smothe (see § 107), lāðere ME. lāthere Hamp. Ps. LXXVII, 1*.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ* initially.*ðen* adv. then.*ðær* adv. there.*ði* adj. thy.*ðu* pro. thou.II. Scand. *þ* initially.*ðe* pro. they.*ðar* (*ðær*) pro. these.III. OE. medial *ð*.*liað* adj. loath.*smiðuð* adj. smooth.*s*.

§ 292. Kendal *s* initially corresponds to 1. OE. *s* 2. Scand. *s*, 3. OFr. *s*, and 4. OE. *sc* in unstressed positions.

For *sk* see § 234 ff.

The change *sc* to *s* took place already in the ME. period, in the Northern dialects (Morsbach § 6, A 16).

Examples:

I. OE. *s*.*sā* sb. saw.*sini* sb. sinew.*sebm* num. seven.*sparə* sb. sparrow.

II. Scand. *s*.

sail vb. strain, sb. sieve etc. *stīdī* sb. anvil.
slakn vb. slake. *storkn* vb. stiffen, congeal.

III. OFr. *s*.

sarō vb. serve, feed. *sās* vb. scold.
siq̄or adj. sure.

IV. OE. *sc*.

sal, *-sl-*, vb. shall. *sȳd*, *sæd*, vb. should.

§ 293. In medial and final positions Kendal *s* has the following origins —

1. OE. and Scand. *s* have remained unvoiced α) when final, except when immediately preceded by a voiced stop, β) when a voiceless stop or stops precede, or follow.

2. OE. *rs* has become *s* in a few words, but in other cases *r* remains.

3. When at the end of a syllable with *l* following in the next, *s* seems to remain unvoiced.

4. Medial and final *sk* from OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk*, as a rule are either preserved, or become *f*; but owing to assimilation pass into *s* in a few words.

Examples:

§ 294. OE. final *s*.

byus sb. cowstall. *hyus* sb. house.
glas sb. glass. *ls* sb. loss.

§ 295. Scand. final *s*.

laus adj. loose:

Note. *lȳs* vb. loose is probably derived from ME. *lōs* adj. loose of Scand. origin. See Stratmann-Bradley p. 405.

§ 296. OE. *s* before voiceless stops.

baulstə sb. bolster.

gɔsl sb. gristle.

fasn vb. fasten.

ʃamfɪəst adj. shamefaced.

waks vb. grow.

Note. *ɛks* vb. ask, is by metathesis for **ɛsk*.

§ 297. OE. *rs* < *s* in:

bas sb. perch (fish).

wasn vb. grow worse.

but

gərs grass.

§ 298. OE. *s* before *l*.

kəslɒp sb. rennet bag.

tusl sb. tussle.

§ 299. OE. *sc* < *s* by assimilation.

asbyərd sb. box for keeping ashes in, for **ask-bȳrd*.

§ 300. Scand. *sk* < *s* by assimilation.

mɛns sb. kindness. Cf. *mɛnsfʊl*.

rɛns vb. rince.

z.

§ 301. Kendal *z* only occurs medially and finally, and corresponds to, 1. ME. *s* in medial intervocalic positions from OE. *s*, 2. Scand. medial *s*, 3. OFr. medial *s*, 4. ME. final *s* in unstressed positions except when a voiceless consonant precedes, 5. OFr. unstressed *s*, 6. *s* after a voiced stop.

Examples:

§ 302. Medial ME. *s*.

bɪzn sb. besom.

glɛz vb. make shine.

blɛz vb. blaze.

tɪəz vb. tease.

wɪznɪlɪ adj. wizzened.

z in *hɛzl* sb. hazel; is the usual development of original intervocalic *s*, cf. hesyl Pr. P. 288. *gezln* sb. gosling instead of **geslɪn* is explained owing to the fact that the syllables in this word were

divided as follows — *ges-ling*. *Tuſl* sb. tussle and *kaſlöp* sb. rennet bag represent older **tuſl-en* and *keſl-op*. In these cases the intermediate vowel was lost previous to the voicing of *s*.

§ 303. Scand. medial *s*.

mēzd adj. confused. *dēzd* adj. dazed.

§ 304. OFr. medial *s*.

rozīn sb. resin.

§ 305. ME. final *s*.

aſaz sb. pl. ashes. *ōlōz* adv. always.

hūuzəz sb. pl. houses. *əz* conj. as.

The pl. *ayz* is probably a new formation from **aſ*.

§ 306. OFr. final *s*.

antəz conj. in case.

f.

§ 307. Kendal *f* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sċ*, 2. Scand. *sk*, 3. OFr. *s*.

In some words *f* represents Northern ME. *sch* (i. e. *f* or some similar sound) but in other cases it must have taken the place of ME. *sk*, especially in words like *fala* adj. shallow, *fōrl* vb. slide (see § 234). *-ſag* in *bytaſag* piece of bread and butter, may represent OE. **sċeacza*, but its origin is as yet undecided. For medial *eʒ* < *g* cf. **docza* < *dog*, *licza* < *lig* etc. (§§ 227, 228).

Examples:

§ 308. OE. *sċ*.

ſaða sb. shadow.

ſak vb. shake.

ſam sb. shame.

ſilf sb. shelf.

ſilā sb. scree.

ſip sb. sheep.

ſort adj. short.

ſriþk vb. shrink.

ſrūb sb. shrub.

ſqu sb. shoe.

§ 309. Scand. *sk*.*falo* adj. shallow.*fərl* vb. slide.§ 310. OFr. *s*.*fugo* sb. sugar.

This may however be borrowed from Literary English as *s* in *siur* sure (OFr. *sûr*) has remained unaltered.

§ 311. Medially and finally Kendal *f* corresponds to 1. final OE, *sc*, 2. final Scand. *sk*, 3. final OE. *c*, after *n*, 4. Scand. *k* after *n*, 5. OFr. *ge* unvoiced. In some words OE. *sc* must have remained in a fronted form until it became *f*, in others it became *sk* early. In some of the latter *f* took the place of *sk* either by analogy with existing *-f-* forms or by borrowing from Literary English. Examples of old *-sc* becoming *f* are, *ef* sb. ash ME. *esche* Cath. 117. *fif* sb. fish ME. *fische* CM. 2865. *wef* vb. wash ME. *wesche* CM. 27547 *wasche* CM. 15319. *f* has taken the place of older **sk-* in *afəz* sb. pl. ashes (see § 234), *dif* sb. dish ME. *disc* Lazamon 19692. Probably the Scand. words *buf* sb. bush, *raf* adj. rash, had *-sk* in the Kendal dialect at the time of Cursor Mundi. OE. *c* has become *f* after *n* in the words *bənf* sb. bench and *ranf* sb. 'thickset-man'. This form with *f* is perhaps due to the oblique cases, **bençes*, **bençe* the nom. **benc* giving *bɪŋk* and *bɛŋk* (§§ 34, 43). **Bençe* would give ME. **benche*, which would become *bənf*, with simplification of *tʃ*, to *f* after *n*. Yet perhaps this form is merely borrowed from Literary English. But in the case of *ranf* this cannot be so, as the word does not occur in Literary English. Here undoubtedly the *f* is derived from the oblique cases **rinçes*, **rinçe*, the ME. *renk* Gaw. 691 coming from the nom. *rinc*, which would give Kendal **raŋk*.

Bunf sb. bunch from Scand. *bunki, cf. OIc. bunke pile, heap Norw. dial. bunke heap (Aasen p. 90) is probably from a ME. *bunche, with fronting of older *k*. In *punf* vb. punch, hit, ME. *g* (*dž*) has been unvoiced to *ch* (*tf*) and then simplified to *f*, as above.

Examples:

§ 312. Final OE. *sc*.

<i>aʃaz</i> sb. ashes.	<i>keʃ</i> sb. kecks.
<i>dif</i> sb. dish.	<i>reʃ</i> sb. rush.
<i>eʃ</i> sb. ash (Fraxinus).	<i>preʃauld</i> sb. threshold.
<i>fif</i> sb. fish.	<i>weʃ</i> vb. wash.

§ 313. Final Scand. *sk*.

<i>buf</i> sb. bush.	<i>raf</i> adj. rash.
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§ 314. Final OE. *c* after *n*.

<i>benf</i> sb. bench.	<i>ranf</i> sb. thickset-man.
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§ 315. Scand. *k* after *n*.

<i>bunf</i> sb. bunch.

§ 316. OFr. *ge* (*ž*).

<i>podif</i> sb. porridge.

p.

§ 317. Kendal *p* initially contains only a small number of words, of which a few are OE., one Scand., most OFr., and the remainder uncertain.

Its sources are 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.

<i>parək</i> sb. paddock.	<i>plyu</i> sb. plough.
<i>pik</i> sb. pitch.	<i>pyu</i> vb. pull.
<i>pək</i> sb. bag.	

II. Scand. *p*.*paðək* sb. frog.III. OFr. *p*.*pār* sb. pair.*pē* vb. pay.*pārliſ* adj. dangerous.*pədiſ* porridge.

Note. *park* sb. park may be of OFr. or of OE. origin (§ 60).

§ 318. Kendal *p* medially and finally corresponds to 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, and 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.*apl* sb. apple.*rīap* sb. rope.*hūap* vb. hope.*ſip* sb. sheep.*apn* vb. open.*hwelp* sb. puppy.

Note. In *hwapl* vb. hobble (used of horses) *b* seems to have been unvoiced (see § 78). Usually older *b*, whatever its origin, remains voiced.

II. Scand. *p*.*apn* conj. perhaps.*hap* vb. wrap.*giap* vb. gape.*kliþ* vb. shear.*kəlap* vb. rasher of bacon.*(jet)styp* sb. gate post (§ 110 Note).III. OFr. *p*.*frap* vb. splutter.*ramp* vb. ruin, destroy.*kupl* sb. couple.*supə* sb. supper.*b*.

§ 319. Kendal *b* initially has four sources — 1. OE. *b*, 2. Scand. *b*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*.*bai* vb. buy.*bīak* vb. bake.*barn* sb. child.*bīzæn* sb. besom.*bēk* sb. brook.*blīnd* adj. blind.II. Scand. *b*.*bag* sb. bag.*bask* vb. bask.*blēk* adj. deep yellow of butter.*brakn* sb. bracken, fern.*būl* sb. bull.*bər* sb. whirr.III. OFr. *b*.*badȝor* sb. small corndealer. *bīak* sb. beak.*bārel* sb. barrel.*bənī* adj. bonny.*bakl* sb. buckle.IV. Celtic *b*.*bog* sb. bog.*brat* sb. apron.

§ 320. Kendal *b* medially and finally has seven sources. These are 1. OE. *b*, *bb*, 2. Scand. *b*, *bb*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*, 5. OE. *f* before *n* < *b*, 6. Scand. *f* before *n* < *b*, 7. Scand. *pp* is voiced.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*, *bb*.*nēb* sb. beak.*frūb* sb. shrub.*nēbær* sb. neighbour.*æbyut* prep. about.II. Scand. *b*, *bb*.*blab* vb. let out a secret.*gab* sb. talkativeness.*gabl* vb. chatter, gabble.

III. OFr. *b*.*īabl* adj. able.*tīabl* sb. table.*trubl* sb. trouble.IV. Celtic *b*.*rub* vb. rub.

§ 321. OE. medial *f* (with the phonetic value $\ni v$; see Bülbring, AE. Elementarb. § 474) has been stopped before *n* in the words *ēbm* adv. straight, just, *ībmīn* sb. evening, *sebm* num. seven, *elebm* num. eleven, which represent OE. efne, æfnunȝ, seofon and *elleofon. In the two last words the Kendal form must have been derived from a ME. *seune, *elleu-ne; cf. ME. seuen CM. 508 elleuen CM. 4088. The development was probably *fn* < *bn* < *bm* < *bm*. In *sebpti* num. seventy, *m* seems to have been dissimilated to *n*, owing to the following *-t*. Here *b* may have been preserved throughout, if this be a genuine dialect word.

§ 322. Scand. *pp* has probably been voiced in *nab* vb. seize grab at, cf. Dan. nappe.

m.

§ 323. Kendal *m* initially has three sources, viz. 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.*mad* adj. mad.*mītf* adj. much.*maud* sb. mould, earth.*mūn* sb. moon.II. Scand. *m*.*meldər* sb. a quantity of corn.*mēns* sb. kindness.*mēzd* adj. confused.

III. OFr. *m*.

maȝar sb. matter. *mēdl* vb. meddle.

mun̄i sb. money.

§ 324. Medially and finally Kendal *m* has four sources, which are 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*, 4. OE. *n* after *f* < *m* by assimilation.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.

ham̄ar sb. hammer. *kraml* vb. scramble.

h̄ām sb. home. *s̄ym* pro. some.

In *hw̄eml* vb. upset, older *lm* has become *ml*.

II. Scand. *m*.

bl̄um sb. bloom. *ḡom* sb. good sense.

wām̄l vb. roll about.

III. OFr. *m*.

bl̄ām vb. blame. *ramp* vb. ruin.

kām adj. calm. *tf̄iml̄a* sb. chimney.

IV. OE. *f* + *n* < *bm*,

ēb̄n adv. straight. *ib̄m̄in* sb. evening.

s̄eb̄n num. seven.

Note. Scand. *n* has become *m* in *eb̄n* sb. object.

f.

§ 325. Kendal *f* initially has four sources, which are 1. OE. *f*, 2. Scand. *f*, 3. OFr. *f*, 4. Celtic *f*.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

faȝar sb. father. *f̄if* sb. fish.

f̄ēn adj. glad. *f̄ik* sb. flitch.

II. Scand. *f*.*fēla* sb. fellow.*flē* vb. scare.*fūas* sb. waterfall.III. OFr. *f*.*fias* sb. face.*flēl* sb. flail.*frap* vb. splutter.IV. Celtic *f*.*fun* sb. fun.

§ 326. Medially and finally Kendal *f* has four sources and corresponds to 1. OE. *f*, 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, ME. final *gh*, 3. Scand. *f*, and 4. OFr. *f*.

§ 327. *f* when final in OE. and before voiceless consonants was voiceless and has remained so in such positions till the present day, whereas medial intervocalic *f* is always voiced. Such words as *snaf*l vb. act queerly, and *fyfl* sb. shovel, by the side of ME. *schovele*, are due to the early loss of *e* between *f* and *l*, producing forms like **snaf*-l-en, **schof*-l-e, which would remain unvoiced. On the other hand *gīv-lōk* sb. crowbar goes back to a ME. *gavelokes*, Psalm LIV, 22, where *v* (older *f*) was intervocalic. In *daf*l vb. stun, *t* has been lost between *f* and *l*. It represents OE. **dæft*-lian. In *ɔf* adv. off, and *ɔv*, *ɔv*, prep. of; we have ME. *f* with full stress, and with lack of stress.

Examples:

daft adj. foolish.*kaf* sb. chaff.*eftər* prep. after.*lōf* sb. loaf.*hōf* sb. half.*flif* sb. shelf.

In *nīaf* sb. fist *f* represents Scand. *f*, in *stuf* sb. stuff OFr. *f*.

§ 328. Medial OE. *h* and *Ʒ* (with probably the phonetic values \cap \cap [HES. § 896]) became when final *hw* (\cap°) in the ME. period and later passed into *f* (\cap). Medially they became *w*, giving rise to diphthongs in Modern English. The date of the change *hw* < *f* is not known, but is probably older than the 16th century. Wallis in the 17th gives cōff, trōff, tuff, ruff, laff, and adds 'Inough (singulare) sat multum sonatur inuff, at inough (plurale) sat multa sonatur enow'. These two last words appear in Kendal as *niyf* and *niy*, and represent ME. *inogh* : *inoghe*. They seem to be used indiscriminately.

Examples:

<i>laf</i> vb. laugh.	<i>ryf</i> adj. rough.
<i>lafter</i> sb. laughter.	<i>tɔf</i> adj. tough.
<i>lafter</i> sb. brood.	<i>trɔf</i> sb. trough.

v.

§ 329. Kendal *v* initially only occurs in words of OFr. origin; e. g.

<i>varə</i> adv. very.	<i>va-laik</i> adv. perhaps.
<i>vau</i> vb. vow.	

§ 330. Medially and finally Kendal *v* represents 1. OE. medial *f*, 2. OE. medial *f* after *l*, 3. OE. *f* before *r*, 4. Scand. *f*, ME. *v* in medial positions and 5. OFr. *v*.

In 1., 2. and 3. *f* was medial, in ME., not final. *gǽvlak* sb. crowbar represents ME. *gavelokes* Ps. LIV, 22. In *kōvz* sb. pl. calves, *sōv* sb. salve we have ME. *l + f +* vowel. — e. g. *peos salfe* Mk. XIV, 5, calves Wicl. Num. XXIX, 32. In *ivər* adv. ever, *klavə* sb. clover, re-

presenting OE. *ǣfre*. clǣfre, *f* became intervocalic in ME.; e. g. *efere* Hom. I, 9, 21, *evere* Hav. 424.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

aiv sb. ivy. *giv* vb. give.

draiv vb. drive.

Note. *hev* vb. have is derived from forms like *hafa*, *hafað*.

II. Scand. *f*.

raiv vb. tear. *sīovz* sb. sedges.

III. OFr. *v*.

revat sb. rivet. *straiv* vb. strive.

hw.

§ 331. Kendal *hw* which only occurs initially, has five sources, which are 1. OE. *hw*, 2. OE. *cw*, 3. Scand. *kv*, 4. OFr. *qu*, 5. Celtic *chw*.

In unstressed positions *hw* always becomes *w*; e. g. *nīð tə war wi livt* = 'near to where we lived,' but *hwar is-tə gān?* = 'where art thou going?'

Examples:

I. OE. *hw*.

hwā, *hwīð* interrog. pro. who.

hwēðer pro. which.

hwēlp sb. puppy.

hwīl sb. wheel.

II. OE. *cw*.

hwīk adj. living.

III. Scand. *kv*.

hwai-kōf sb. heifer-calf.

IV. OFr. *qu*.*hwajæt* adj. quiet.V. Celtic *chw*.*hwīn* sb. gorse. See § 31 Note.*w*.

§ 332. Kendal *w* initially corresponds, to 1. OE. *w*,
2. Scand. *v*, 3. Scand. *hw*, and 4. OFr. *v*.

Examples:

I. OE. *w*.*waild* adj. wild.*wapkl* adj. weak, feeble, etc.*wark* sb. work.*wepm* sb. weapon.II. Scand. *v*.*war* vb. waste. See § 60.III. Scand. *hw*.*wardas* sb. weekdays. See § 60.IV. OFr. *v*.*wīæst* vb. waste.*wēstræl* sb. wastrel.

§ 333. Medially Kendal *w* occurs only after *k*, *t*, *d* *s*,
and represents 1. OE. *w*, 2. Scand. *v*, and 3. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

1. OE. *w*.*swadl* vb. swathe.*swain* sb. pig.*swīæl* sb. burn away (of a candle).

dwīn vb. dwindle represents ME. *dwindelen from dwīnen, cf.
ON. dvīna. *twain* vb. waste away, is of uncertain origin; but cannot
be for *dwain as *dw* seems to remain voiced in Kendal.

II. OFr. *cu*.*twīlt* sb. quilt.

This change is in all probability due to the assimilation of the velar to the preceding alveolar in the compound *bed-twilt* for **bed-kwilt*.

h.

§ 334. The stress *h* in Kendal is always preserved when initial, but after consonants and in medial positions is always lost, e. g. *hamər* sb. hammer, but *tamər* the hammer, *taməriəd* the hammers head. In *hʏlət* sb. owl it seems to have been inserted where originally absent. It corresponds to 1. OE. *h*, 2. Scand. *h*, 3. OFr. *h*.

Examples:

I. OE. *h*.

hāld sb. hold.

h̥əd sb. head.

II. Scand. *h*.

hayk sb. hank.

h̥y vb. hang.

III. OFr. *h*.

hant vb. haunt.

h̥yrt sb. hurt.

ʃf.

§ 335. Kendal *ʃf* when initial corresponds to 1. OE. fronted *ç*, 2. ANorm. *ch*.

Examples:

I. OE. *ç*.

ʃf̥ikn sb. chicken.

ʃfiuz vb. choose.

ʃf̥iək vb. choke.

Note. *ʃf̥ərn* sb. churn, *ʃf̥ərtʃ* church instead of **kərn* and **kərk* are borrowed from Polite English. *ʃf* in *ʃf̥iti* sb. cat probably represents OE. *c*; cf. ME. *chitte*, whelp 'catulus'.

II. ANorm. *ch*.

ʃf̥en sb. chain.

ʃf̥imlə sb. chimney.

§ 336. Medially and finally *tf* corresponds to
1. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*, 2. OE. *ȝ* after *t*, 3. ME. *ch* from OFr. *ch*, *c*.

Examples:

I. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*.

batf sb. batch (from **bæċes*, **bæċe*).

ītf pro. each.

ratf vb. eructate.

II. OE. *ȝ* after *t*.

ortfæt sb orchard. This is perhaps a loanword. See § 82.

III. ME. *ch*.

katf vb. catch.

dž.

§ 337. Kendal *dž* occurs only in a few words of ANorm. origin, and represents AN. *j* and *g*.

Examples:

I. Initial *dž* = ANorm. *j*.

džakdā sb. jackdaw.

džamīlaynək sb. heron.

džyst adv. just.

II. Medial *dž* = ANorm. *g*.

ēdž sb. age.

rēdž sb. rage.

Note. In *badžor* it represents OFr. *dī*, e. g. bladier. In *partridž* it represents Polite English *dž*.

Chapter VI.

Table of consonant-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 338. Kendal *k*.

- Kendal *k* = 1. OE. *c* before original back vowels § 211, 1.
 = 2. OE. *c* before original front vowels
 § 211, II.
 = 3. OE. *cc*, *x*, medially § 216.
 = 4. Scand. *k* §§ 213, 218.
 = 5. OFr. *c*, *q* §§ 214, 213.
 = 6. Celtic *c* §§ 215, 220.

§ 339. Kendal *g*.

- Kendal *g* = 1. OE. *ȝ* before original back vowels § 221, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ȝ* before original front vowels § 221, 2.
 = 3. OE. *-cȝ-* medially § 228.
 = 4. OE. *-cc-* medially § 229.
 = 5. Scand. *g* initially § 224.
 = 6. Scand. *-gg* § 230.
 = 7. OFr. *g* §§ 225, 231.
 = 8. OFr. *c* medially § 232.
 = 9. Celtic *g* § 233.

§ 340. Kendal *sk*.

- Kendal *sk* = 1. OE. initial *sc* § 235.
 = 2. OE. final *sc* § 238, 1.
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *sq*, *sc* § 237.

§ 341. Kendal *y*.

- Kendal *y* = 1. OE. *ȳ* § 239, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ne* § 239, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *ng* § 240, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *nk* § 240, 2.
 = 5. Scand. *gn* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 342. Kendal *j*.

- Kendal *j* = 1. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *j*) § 241, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *g*) § 241, 2
 = 3. Scand. *j* § 242, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *g* § 242, 2.
 = 5. Older Kendal *ȳ* § 243.

§ 343. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* §§ 244, 249, 253.
 = 2. OE. final *d* unstressed § 249 Note.
 = 3. Scand. *t* §§ 245, 250.
 = 4. OFr. *t* §§ 246, 251.
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 247.
 = 6. Celtic *t* § 252.

§ 344. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* §§ 255, 258, 1.
 = 2. OE. *p* medially § 258, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *p* medially § 259, 2.
 = 5. OFr. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.
 = 6. OFr. *t* § 260, 2.

§ 345. Kendal *l*.

- Kendal *l* = 1. OE. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
 = 2. OE. *hl* § 261, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *l* §§ 262, 1, 264.
 = 4. Scand. *hl* § 262, 2.
 = 5. OFr. *l* (medially) § 265.

§ 346. Kendal *n*.

- Kendal *n* = 1. OE. *n* §§ 267, 1, 270.
 = 2. OE. *cn* § 267, 2.
 = 3. OE. *ɝn* § 267, 3.
 = 4. OE. *hn* § 267, 4.
 = 5. OE. *-nɝ* § 273.
 = 6. OE. *-nd* § 274.
 = 7. Scand. *n* §§ 268, 271.
 = 8. Scand. *ng* § 275.
 = 9. OFr. *n* §§ 269, 272.

§ 347. Kendal *r*.

- Kendal *r* = 1. OE. *r* §§ 276, 1, 280.
 = 2. OE. *hr* § 276, 2.
 = 3. OE. *wr* § 276, 3.
 = 4. Scand. *r* §§ 277, 281.
 = 5. OFr. *r* §§ 278, 282.
 = 6. Celtic *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 348. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* before *r* + *or* § 284, 1 and 3.
 = 2. OFr. *t* before *r* + *or* § 284, 2 and 4.

§ 349. Kendal *ɖ*.

- Kendal *ɖ* = 1. OE. *d* before *r* §§ 285, 286, 1, 289.
 = 2. OE. *p* medially § 286, 3.
 = 3. Scand. *d* before *r* §§ 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *ss* § 288.

§ 350. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* § 290, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *p* § 290, 2.

§ 351. Kendal *ð*.

- Kendal *ð* = 1. OE. *p* § 291, 1 and 2.
 = 2. Scand. *p* § 291, 2.

§ 352. Kendal *s*.

- Kendal *s* = 1. OE. *s* §§ 292, 1, 294, 296.
 = 2. Scand. *s* §§ 292, 2, 295.
 = 3. OFr. *s* § 292, 3.
 = 4. OE. *sc* §§ 292, 4, 299.
 = 5. Scand. *sk* § 300.

§ 353. Kendal *z*.

- Kendal *z* = 1. ME. medial *s* § 302.
 = 2. Scand. medial *s* § 303.
 = 3. OFr. medial *s* § 304.
 = 4. ME. final *s* § 305.
 = 5. OFr. final *s* § 306.

§ 354. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *sc* §§ 308, 312.
 = 2. OE. *c* after *n* §§ 311, 314.
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 309, 313.
 = 4. Scand. *k* after *n* §§ 311, 318.
 = 5. OFr. *s* § 310.
 = 6. OFr. *ge* § 316.

§ 355. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 356. Kendal *b*.

- Kendal *b* = 1. OE. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.
 = 2. OE. *f* § 321.
 = 3. Scand. *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.
 = 4. Scand. *pp* § 322.
 = 5. OFr. *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.
 = 6. Celtic *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 357. Kendal *m*.

- Kendal *m* = 1. OE. *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.
 = 2. OE. *n* after *f* § 324, 4.
 = 3. Scand. *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 358. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *f* §§ 325, 1, 327.
 = 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, medially and finally § 328.
 = 3. Scand. *f* §§ 325, 2, 327, 4.
 = 4. OFr. *f* §§ 325, 3, 327, 4.
 = 5. Celtic *f* § 325, 4.

§ 359. Kendal *v*.

- Kendal *v* = 1. OE. medial *f* § 330, 1.
 = 2. Scand. medial *f* § 330, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *v* initially and medially §§ 329, 330, 3.

§ 360. Kendal *hw*.

- Kendal *hw* = 1. OE. *hw* § 331, 1.
 = 2. OE. *cw* § 331, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *kv* § 331, 3.
 = 4. OFr. *qu* § 331, 4.
 = 5. Celtic *chw* § 331, 5.

§ 361. Kendal *w*.

- Kendal *w* = 1. OE. *w* §§ 332, 1, 333, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *v* §§ 332, 2, 333, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *hw* § 332, 3.
 = 4. OFr. *v* § 332, 4.
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 333, 3.

§ 362. Kendal *h*.

- Kendal *h* = 1. OE. *h* § 334, 1.

Kendal *h* = 2. Scand. *h* § 334, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *h* § 334, 3.

§ 363. Kendal *tf*.

Kendal *tf* = 1. OE. *c* §§ 335, 1, 336, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ȝ* after *t* medially § 336, 2.
 = 3. ANorm. *ch* § 335, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *ch*, *c*, ME. *ch* § 336, 3.

§ 364. Kendal *dȝ*.

Kendal *dȝ* = 1. ANorm. *j* + *g* § 337.
 = 2. OFr. *-di-* § 337 Note.

Chapter VII.

Table of consonant-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 365. OE. *c*.

OE. *c* = 1. *k* initially before original back vowels
 § 211, 1.
 = 2. *k* initially before original front vowels
 § 211, 2.
 = 3. *tf* initially before original front vowels
 § 335, 1.
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 = 5. *tf* medially § 336, 1.
 = 6. medially *cc* < *g* § 229.
 = 7. *cn-* < *n* § 267, 2.
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OE. $c = 9.$ $nc < nf$ §§ 311, 34.
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§ 366. OE. \mathfrak{z} .

OE. $\mathfrak{z} = 1.$ g initially before original back vowels
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 $= 2.$ g initially before original front vowels
 § 222, 2.
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 $= 4.$ \mathfrak{z} medially is lost.
 $= 5.$ \mathfrak{z} finally $< f$ § 328.
 $= 6.$ $n\mathfrak{z} < 1.$ y § 239, 1.
 $< 2.$ n § 273.
 $= 7.$ $l r + \mathfrak{z} < 1.$ i , 2. \mathfrak{z} .
 $= 8.$ $i + \mathfrak{z} < i$.

§ 367. OE. $c\mathfrak{z} = g$ § 228.

§ 368. OE. sc .

OE. $sc = 1.$ f §§ 308, 311.
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§ 369. OE. \mathfrak{z} (Gmc. j) = j § 241, 1.

§ 370. OE. t .

OE. $t = 1.$ t §§ 241, 249, 253.
 $= 2.$ t before r or \mathfrak{r} § 284, 2 and 3.

§ 371. OE. d .

OE. $d = 1.$ d §§ 255, 256, 1.
 $= 2.$ d before r or \mathfrak{r} §§ 285, 286, I etc.
 $= 3.$ t when unstressed § 249 Note.
 $= 4.$ Lost between $n + l$.

§ 372. OE. *þ*.

- OE. *þ* = 1. *þ* initially and finally § 290, 1.
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 §§ 291, 1 and 3.
 = 3. *d* medially § 258, 2.
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§ 373. OE. *l*.

- OE. *l* = 1. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
 = 2. *ā* + *ld* remains.
 = 3. lost between *ā* + *k*, *f*, *t* etc.
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§ 374. OE. *hl* = *l* § 261, 2.

§ 375. OE. *n*.

- OE. *n* = *n* §§ 267, 1.
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§ 376. OE. *hn* = *n* initially § 267, 4.

§ 377. OE. *r*.

- OE. *r* = 1. *r* initially § 276, 1.
 = 2. *r* when medial and intervocalic § 280, 1.
 = 3. before *d*, *t* by metathesis, usually preserved
 § 280, 1.
 = 4. before all other consonants usually lost.
 = 5. when final in the mod. dialect lost.
 = 6. after *t* *d* = *r*.

§ 378. OE. *hr* = *r* initially § 276, 2.

§ 379. OE. *wr* = *r* initially § 276, 3.

§ 380. OE. *s*.

OE. *s* = 1. *s* initially § 292, 1.

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= 3. *s* when final with chief stress § 294.

= 4. *z* when medial and intervocalic § 302.

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§ 381. OE. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.

§ 382. OE. *b*.

OE. *b* = 1. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.

= 2. *p* § 318 Note.

§ 383. OE. *f*.

OE. *f* = 1. *f* initially § 325, 1.

= 2. *v* medially, when intervocalic § 330, 1.

= 3. *f* before voiceless stops § 327.

= 4. *f* before *l* in a few cases § 327.

= 5. *b* before OE. *n* § 321.

= 6. *f* finally with full stress § 327.

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§ 384. OE. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.

§ 385. OE. *w*.

OE. *w* = 1. *w* initially and after consonants §§ 332, 1,
338, 1.

= 2. lost medially.

§ 386. OE. *hw*.

OE. *hw* = 1. *hw* § 331, 1.

= 2. *w* § 331.

§ 387. OE. *cw* = *hw* § 331, 2.

§ 388. OE. *h*.

OE. *h* = 1. *h* § 334, 1.

= 2. lost medially before *t*.

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II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 389. Scand. *k* = *k* §§ 213, 218.

§ 390. Scand. *g*.

Scand. *g* = 1. *g* § 224.

= 2. *j* § 242, 2.

= 3. *gg* medially and finally < *g* § 230.

= 4. *gn* medially < *ŋ* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 391. Scand. *sk*.

Scand. *sk* = 1. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.

= 2. *f* §§ 309, 313.

§ 392. Scand. *kv* = *hw* § 330, 3.

§ 393. Scand. *t* = *t* §§ 245, 250.

§ 394. Scand. *d*.

Scand. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.

= 2. *ɖ* before *r* and *or* § 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.

§ 395. Scand. *p*.

Scand. *p* = 1. *p* § 290, 2.

= 2. *ɸ* § 291, 2.

= 3. *d* medially § 259, 2.

§ 396. Scand. *l* = *l* § 262, 1, 264.

§ 397. Scand. *hl* = *l* § 262, 2.

§ 398. Scand. *n*.

Scand. *n* = 1. *n* §§ 268, 271.

= 2. *m* after *f* § 324, 4 Note.

§ 399. Scand. *r*.

Scand. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 277, 281.

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§ 400. Scand. *s*.

Scand. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 2, 295.

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Scand. *p* = 1. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.

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§ 402. Scand. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.

§ 403. Scand. *f*.

Scand. *f* = 1. *f* §§ 328, 2, 327 Note.

= 2. *v* medially § 330, 2.

§ 404. Scand. *v* = *w* §§ 332, 2.

§ 405. Scand. *hv* = *w* § 332, 3.

§ 406. Scand. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.

§ 407. Scand. *h* = *h* § 334, 2.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 408. OFr. *c*.

OFr. *c* = 1. *k* before back vowels §§ 214.

= 2. *s* before front vowels.

= 3. *g* medially § 232.

sq, *sc* = 4. *sk* §§ 234, 237.

qu = 5. *hw* § 331, 4.

OFr. *cu* = 6. *tw* §§ 247.

ch, *c* = 7. *tf* § 336, 3.

§ 409. OFr. *g* = *g* § 225, 231.

§ 410. ANorm. *ch* = *tf* § 335, 2.

§ 411. ANorm. *g* + *j*.

ANorm. *g* + *j* = 1. *dž* § 337.

= 2. *f* § 316.

§ 412. OFr. *t*.

OFr. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 246, 251.

= 2. *t* before or after *r* and *or* § 284.

= 3. *d* § 262, 2.

§ 413. OFr. *d*.

OFr. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.

dž = 2. *dž* medially § 337, 2.

§ 414. OFr. *n* = *n* § 269, 272.

§ 415. OFr. *r*.

OFr. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 278, 1, 282.

= 2. *r* after *t*.

§ 416. OFr. *s*.

OFr. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 3.

= 2. *z* medially § 304.

= 3. *f* § 310.

ss = 4. *đ* § 288.

§ 417. OFr. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 418. OFr. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.

§ 419. OFr. *f* = *f* §§ 325, 3, 327 Note.

§ 420. OFr. *v*.

OFr. *v* = 1. *v* §§ 329, 339, 3.

= 2. *w* § 332, 4.

§ 421. OFr. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 422. OFr. *h* = *h* § 334, 3.

IV. Celtic — Kendal.

§ 423. Celtic *c* = *k* §§ 215, 220.

§ 424. Celtic *g* = *g* § 226.

§ 425. Celtic *t* = *t* § 252.

§ 426. Celtic *r* = *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 427. Celtic *b* = *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 428. Celtic *f* = *f* § 325, 4.

§ 429. Celtic *chw* = *hw* § 331, 5.

Chapter VIII.

Outlines of the Accidence of the Kendal Dialect.

§ 430. The Kendal dialect has preserved relatively few of the older inflections, its condition in this respect being similar to that of Polite English.

Nouns.

§ 431. These have a singular and plural, the latter being marked usually by the termination *z*. Modern Kendal has practically speaking but two cases, the nominative and the genitive. The former has also the functions of the older accusative and dative. The nominative (with the functions of accusative and dative) is uninflected, case relationships being expressed by the relative position

of the words in question. E. g. *‘gīv kat sūm mīlk’* where *kat* is dative *‘rīotf mī fadər ə kup’*, where *mī fadər* is dative. Often the relationship is expressed by the preposition *tə*. *təl* as, *‘sənd sūm mīət tət mən it hē’*. The genitive is expressed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*), OE. *-es*, as *‘ə manz laif’*, *‘kūt ut fīfəz gīlz’*. The *-r*-nouns as a rule form their genitive without *-z*, as *‘hər fadər dīuər’*, cf. ME. *fader* (gen.) Ferumbras 1351. *‘hīz mūdər āld bliu bənət’*, cf. ME. *on his moder kne* CM. 11681. *‘mī brūdər kūət’*, cf. ME. *broðer* Laz. 6741. In a few cases an uninflected genitive occurs with other nouns as *‘dæg mūdər’*, *‘kat līg’*. Here the absence of *-z* is perhaps due to the analogy of the *-r*-stems.

The genitive can also be expressed by the preposition *əv*, *ə*, as *‘tanl ət dīuər’*.

The partitive use of the genitive is also expressed by *əv*, *ə*, *‘ə pynd ə tēliz’*, *‘ən ŋuns ə bakə’*.

§ 432. The plural is usually formed by the addition of *-z* (at times *-əz*, *-s*) to the stem, as *dəgz*, *hōz*, *ratn̄z*, *rəfəz*, *fīfəz*, *kats*, *rīəps*. Nouns ending in *f*, *s* voice the consonant before *z* in the plural as *līof*, *līovz*, *lōf*, *lōvz*, *kōf*, *kōvz*, *hūs*, *hūzəz*. *būus* sb. cowstall, seems to have no plural.

§ 433. The Kendal dialect has the following Umlaut plurals — e. g. *mən*, *gīs*, *tīp*, *kai*, *lais*, *mais*. There are only two *-n* plurals in Kendal; *in* sb. eyes and **fūun* sb. shoes, the latter of which is now obsolete, its place being taken by *fuuz*. The *-r* pl. **fīlīdər* is unknown, its place being taken by *barn̄z*. A few nouns originally neuter, have the same form for singular as plural — e. g. *fīp* pl. *fīp*, *dīər* pl. *dīər*, *swain* pl. *swain*. The latter, however, seems to be generally used in the singular as — *‘ə gərt big walspīn*

swain'. The word *bīəst* sb. beast has the plural *bīəs* used collectively.

Nouns expressing weight or measure usually have no plural as, '*tʰu pʰnd ə mīəl*'. But those expressing time or space seem to have a plural as, *ʃrɪ jīz*, *ēɪ mʰnʃs*. A few nouns are only used in the plural as *sīdərz*, *tayz*.

Adjectives.

§ 434. The adjective remains uninflected both in singular and plural.

Many new adjectives have been formed in the dialect by the addition of *-li* (OE. *lic*) to ME. adjectives. These correspond sometimes, but not always, to the adjectives in *-ish* of Polite English. Examples are — *brʰunli*, *āldli*, *dərtīli*, *kʰwərli*, *wetli*.

The only adjective in *isc* seems to be *wal*/ insipid, tasteless, for OE. **walhisċ*, ME. **wallisch*, cf. Lonsdale Dial. *wallaish*.

§ 435. Adjectives are compared by the addition of *-ər*, *-əst* (OE. *-ra*, *-ost*), as *hārd*, *hārdər*, *hardəst*. The unlauded comparatives and superlatives have passed over into the *-ra*, *-ost* type; hence *lay*, *layər*, *layəst*, instead of *lay*, **lēyər*, **lēyəst*.

The following adjectives take positive, comparative, and superlative, from different stems —

bad, *wār*, *wārst*.

fār, *fārdər*, *fārdəst*.

gʰd, *bētər*, *bēst*.

laīl, *līəs*, *līəst*.

mītʃ, *mīər*, *mīəst*.

nīər, *nīədər*, *nīədəst*.

Numerals.

§ 436. The Kendal dialect has the following cardinal numerals, which are indeclinable — *jā* (*jan*), *tju* (**twiə* obsolete), *prī*, *fauər*, *faiv*, *siks*, *sēbm*, *ēt*, *nain*, *tēn*, *ələbm*, *twēlv*, *pərtin*, *fauətin*, *twenti*, *pərti*, *fauəti*, *fifti*, *sebənti*, *hundred*, *hūuznd*.

§ 437. The ordinals are — *fərst*, *seknd*, *pərd*, *fauərp*, *fift*, *siksp*, *sebənp*, *ētp*, *nainp*, *tēnp*, *twentiəp*, *hundredp*. The distributives are '*jan bi jan*', '*tju bi tju*', '*prī ət jā taim*' or '*prī ət ə taim*' etc.

The multiplicatives are '*jans*', '*twais*', '*prī taimz*', '*bīəp taimz*' etc.

The Definite Article.

§ 438. This is expressed in Kendal by what is probably a remnant of the neut. pron. *ə*t. viz. *-t*. It is lost before the stops *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*; its place being taken by a more emphatic pronunciation of the consonant with possible slight glottal closure. (Denoted in the specimens by the accent' being inserted just before the consonant thus stressed.) Before *l*, *r*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *hw* and *w* it is sounded, but seems to be generally silent before *sk*, *st*, *sp*, *sm*, *sn*, as '*snā kumz dɥun varə hwaɪətlɪ*', '*skai liuks tərbl blak tə nɪt*'. *h* is generally dropped after it, as '*tamər*' 'the hammer'.

§ 439. When however the article is preceded by the prepositions *bi*, *i*, *intə*; *əntə*, *tə ə* (*əv*) all of which end in vowels, the '*t*' is preserved, no matter what consonant follows, as — '*həd ɪt bɪt 'tɪp*', '*gā intə hɥus*', '*a went əntət brɪg*'. '*gɪv sumət tət lad ən lət ɪm gay əwɛ*'. '*əz bi gān tət taun ɪt mɔrnɪŋ*', '*tak ə hɪər ət dɔg ət bɪət jə*'. Examples of the treatment of the article are — '*kats tərbl frɛskɪ tənɪt*', '*gɪs ɪz ənt pənd*', '*dɔg lɛ dɥun əfuər tfaɪs*', '*pədɪf hɛz mɔ sət*

int, 't landz mī ān,' 't sā izyt auə farp,' 't wamps hez ɪlɪ ɔt rasbərɪz,' 'ɔpn tubɪn diuər ən st ɪf tmɔts redɪ'.

§ 440. The indefinite article is expressed by ə, ən, the former before consonants and h, the latter before vowels. E. g. ə pig, ə hɪlət, ən apl. The negative indefinite article is nɪn as 'nɪn ən ɔm əd kɪm', 'nɪn gɛ mi nɪə ansə'. The adjective corresponding to nɪn is nɪə as 'av nɪə bras tə war ən ɔi'.

The indefinite numerals are ɔ, mənɪ, fiu; əd, a large number is expressed by 'ə gɛə fiu', 'ə lɔt', 'ə tərbl menɪ'. Gɛə fiu denotes very few.

Pronouns.

§ 441. The Kendal dialect has the following pronouns —

That of the first person is nominative ai (stressed form), a (secondary form), ə (unstressed form) which are used as follows —

'aɪz gān nət ɔyɪ', 'a hɪəp ɔl kɪm əgɛn', 'mān ə kɪm in?'

The accusative and dative to this pronoun are mi, mɪ, mə, which are used in the same way as the nominative as — 'it sɪmz tə mɪ, jɪd bɛtər ə stɔpt ət hɪəm', 'gɪ mɪ ɔat plɪət hɪər', 'hwat həztə braut mə?'

The plural is wi, wɪ, accusative and dative ʊs, əs as, 'wi ɪɪk jɪd bɛtər nət', 'wɪ wɔkt ɔt wɛ tə Sɛbər', 'ɛks ʊs əbɪut ɪt nət hɪm', 'tɛl əs hwat jɪ ɪɪk ət'.

The accusative is used for the nominative in the phrases 'its mɪ', 'ʊs ət nəz im' (also 'wi ət nəz im', see § 482).

§ 442. That of the second person is nominative ɔyɪ (stressed form), ɔy (secondary form), tə (unstressed form), which are used as follows: — 'ɔyɪ mun diɪ it nət mɪ', 'ɔy sɛz ɔyɪz bɪn bɪt a dɔnt nə hwɛdər ɔy hez'.

Tə, the unstressed form is only used after verbs as
'hez-tə bün đəm biəz ɥp jət?' *'wiltə kum in?'*

The accusative and dative of this pronoun are *đi*, *đi*,
đə which are used as follows *'a didənt eks đi*, *həd đi nɔiz*,
'al gi đə sɪf ə waləpin ɪf đy dɪznt lig hɔaiət'.

The plural of this pronoun is *ji*, *ji*, accusative and
 dative *jə* as *'jɪ ɸɪpɪk az ray bɪt apɪ az nət sə far ɥt*', *'ji na*,
last taim a sed ji mud diu ɸisnz', *'a tɛl jə wat jɪd beɔr bi*
kɪərɸɪl'.

Note. *ji*, *jə* is often used in place of the singular to people
 with whom the speaker is not quite so familiar as his own family.

When the neut. demonstrative pronoun *'it'* follows immediately
 after the personal pronouns *mə* *də*, the two coalesce giving *mət* *đət*
 as *'hez tə braut mət? nɪə av nət braut đət*'.

§ 443. The demonstrative pronoun of the third person
 is — *hi* (*hi*), *fi* (*fi*), *it* with the accusative and dative *him*,
hər, *it* and the genitive *hiz*, *hər*, *it* as — *'hi kánt gā bət wi*
kan', *'hɪ sed wi mɪd gā in*', *'fi wants tə nət mi*', *'ɸikɪ kum*',
'it wɛnt dɪə ətə al əpɔdɪə'. *'Tɛl im av sɪn ər*.' *'Brɪɪ ɪt bak*
wɪ đɪ.' *'Hiz fuuz ɪz tɔrbɪ əld*.' *'It faɔər wɔz ə ɸɪpɔg*.'

The plural of this pronoun is *đē* (*đē*, *də*), with accu-
 sative, genitive, and dative *đəm*, *đəm*, *əm*, the latter being
 derived from ME. *hem*.

Examples are — *'a want tə bai t ɔrs bət đē wɛnt sɛl it*,
'brɪɪ əm huɛn đē ər rɛdɪ', *'đəl siɥɔli stɔp huail a ɣɪt đɪər*'.
'Tɛl đəm tə kum nət tɪɔr fɔk.' 'Of them' is expressed by
ən əm, 'to them' by *'təl əm*', 'with them' by *'wɪ əm*', 'in them'
 by *'in əm*'.

§ 444. The reflexive pronouns are *mɪsɛl*, *ɸɪsɛl* and
jɔrsɛl, *hiɥsɛl*, *hɔrsɛl*, *ɪtsɛl*, pl. *ɥursɛlz*, *jɔrsɛlz*, *ðɔrsɛlz*. This
 relation may also be expressed by the simple personal
 pronoun, or by the demonstrative as — *'al ɪn gā ən lig*

mə dʏn. 'Sit jə dʏn ən mek jərsəl ət hɪəm.' 'Tel ɪm tə wɛf ɪm ɪt kɪtʃɪn.'

§ 445. The pronominal adjectives are *mɪ*, *ðɪ*, *hɪz*, *hər* *ɪt*, *ʏwər*, *jər* *ðər*, as '*mɪ faðər sɛlt ə hɪəl flək ə sɪp jɪstədi*', '*hɪz tɛtɪz ɔrnt wʏrɪp gɪtʏ ʏp bat ʏwər tɛtɪz ʏp ɔr bɛtər nə ðat*!' 'It *faðər wɔz ə sɪp dɔg*'.

The independent possessives are *main*, *ðain*, *hɪz*, *hərz*, *ʏwərz* *jʏwərz*, *ðɛərz*.

§ 446. The other demonstrative pronouns in use in Kendal are —

ðɪs, pl. *ðɪz*, this.

ðat, pl. *ðər*, that.

sɪk, *sɪtʃ*, such.

sɪəm, same.

§ 447. The interrogative pronouns are

hwɪə who, gen. *hwɪəs*, dat. *hwɪə*.

hwat what.

hwedər which of two.

Relative Pronouns.

§ 448. *who* is unknown in Kendal, its place being taken always by '*ət*' as '*Hɪm ət dʏsnt gɪt ʏp ɪn ə mɔrnɪn wɪl nɪvə gɪt twark dɛn*'.

The Verb.

§ 449. There are three classes of verbs in the Kendal dialect — strong (*ie*-Ablaut), reduplicating, and weak. Of these the weak are most numerous, the strong and reduplicating types being remnants from an older stage of the dialect.

Conjugation.

§ 450. The verb possesses a simple present and preterite, formed on lines analogous to what happens in Polite English.

The present continuous, future, perfect, and pluperfect are compound tenses.

The imperative on the other hand is simple, but the subjunctive is compound.

§ 451. Paradigm of the verb *tə kym*.

Present tense.

<i>a kym,</i>	<i>wī kymz (kym).</i>
<i>ḏyū kymz,</i>	<i>jī kym.</i>
<i>hī kymz,</i>	<i>ḏē kymz.</i>

Preterite.

<i>a kəm,</i>	<i>wī kəm.</i>
<i>ḏyū kəm,</i>	<i>jī kəm.</i>
<i>hī kəm,</i>	<i>ḏē kəm.</i>

§ 452. The present continuous is *az kymən*, the future *al kum*, *asł kym*, the perfect *av kymt*, the pluperfect *ad kymt*. The subjunctive is *a mē kym* (pres.), *a mūd kym* (preterite), *a wad ə kymt*, *a mūd ə kymt*, (perfect). The imperative is *kym*, pl. *kym* — *lēt im kym* — *lēt əm kym*.

§ 453. The present participle is *kymən*, the past participle *kymt*. Most strong verbs have the past participle in *-n*, e. g. *borŋ*, *worn*, *brokŋ*. The infinitive is *kym*.

§ 454. The verb *tə bī* is conjugated as follows —

Present.

<i>am, az.</i>	<i>wī ər, wīər.</i>
<i>ḏyūiz, ḏyūz.</i>	<i>jī ər, jīər.</i>
<i>hī iz, hīz.</i>	<i>ḏē ər, ḏēər.</i>

Preterite.

a waz or *wəz*, *wī wār* or *wər*.

ḡyū waz or *wəz*, *jī wār* or *wər*.

hī waz or *wəz*, *ḡē wār* or *wər*.

The future is *asl bī*, or *al bī*, the perfect *av bīn*, the pluperfect *ad bīn*, imperative *bī*, *bī(jə)*, *lēt əm bī*. The subjunctive mood is formed as in *kym*.

The present participle is *bīṇ*, the past *bīn*, infinitive *bi*, *bī*.

§ 455. The verb 'tə hēv' is conjugated as follows: —

Present.

a hēv, *av*. *wī hēv*, *wīv*.

ḡyū hēz, *ḡyuz*. *jī hēv*, *jīv*.

hī hēz, *hīz*. *ḡē hēv*, *ḡēv*.

Preterite.

a hēd, *ad*. *wī hed*, *wīd*.

ḡyū hēd, *ḡyud*. *jī hed*, *jīd*.

hi hēd, *hīd*. *ḡē hed*, *ḡēd*.

The imperative is *hēv*. In the future *hēv* sometimes becomes *ə*, as 'asl ə naut ətə tə diṽ wi ḡat'. The present participle is *hēṽn*, the past *hēd*.

Strong (Ablaut) Verbs.

§ 456. Of these there are six classes in the Kendal dialect, corresponding to six Gmc. classes of Ablaut (see Sievers Ags. Gr.³, § 381 ff.). In many cases verbs have been transferred from one class to another. In others they have become weak.

§ 457. First Class (Gmc. *ī*, *ai*, *i*, *i*).

bait, *bīət*, *bīṭn*, bite.

draiv, driov, dravn, drive.

raid, riəd, riđn, ride.

haid, hiəd, hiđn, hide.

§ 458. Second Class (Gmc. *eu, au, u, o*).

flai, fliu, flōn, vb. fly.

friz, friəz, frozn, vb. freeze.

krīp, krīəp, krəpn, vb. creep.

Note. *tfinuz*, originally strong has become weak.

§ 459. Third Class (Gmc. *i, a, u, o(u)*).

I. nasal + cons.

bīnd, band, bunn(d), bind.

drīyk, drayk, druyk, drink.

fīnd, fan(d), fun(d), find.

klim, klam, klum, climb.

or *klimt, klimt*.

sīp, say, sypp, sing.

frīyk, frayk, fruykn, shrink.

II. *l* + cons.

The three verbs originally belonging here, *hēlp, mīlk, swalō* have become weak.

III. *r, h* + cons.

byrst, brast, brəsn, burst.

fait, faut, fight.

ren, ran, ren, run.

prēst, prast, prəsn, thrust.

§ 460. Fourth Class (Gmc. *e, a, ē, o*).

bīər, biər, bərn, bear.

brēk, brak, brəkn, break.

kum, kəm, kumt, come.

stīəl, stiəl, staun, steal.

Note. **fior* is not in use in Kendal, only the p. p. *forn* being used. *kut*, originally weak, now belongs here, e. g. *kut*, *kət*, *kutn*.

§ 461. Fifth Class (Gmc. *e*, *a*, *ǣ*, *e*).

it, *et*, *etn*, eat.

gīt, *gat*, *gīt_n*, get.

giv, *gev*, or *ge*, *gin*, give.

sīt, *sat*, *sīt_n*, sit.

trəd, *trīəd*, *trəd_n*, tread.

līg, *lē*, *lē_n*, lie.

sī, *sā*, *sī_n*, see.

§ 462. Sixth Class (Gmc. *a*, *ō*, *o*, *a*).

drā, *drī_n*, *drā_n*, draw.

grīov, *grīov*, *grōv_n*, dig (peats).

stand, *stīəd*, *stūd_n*, stand.

swīar, *swīar*, *swōrn*, swear.

Note. The following verbs originally strong have become weak — *bīək* bake, *laf* laugh, *wef* wash, *waks* grow, wax.

§ 463. The Kendal dialect contains also the following originally reduplicating verbs —

blā, *blī_n*, *blā_n*, blow.

fō, *fē_l*, fall.

hōd, *hē_l*, *hōd_n*, hold.

kra, *kri_n*, *krā_n*, crow.

mā, *mi_n*, *mā_n*, mow.

prā, *prī_n*, *prā_n*, throw.

Weak Verbs.

§ 464. The Kendal dialect has three classes of weak verbs, which may be arranged as follows —

1. Verbs ending in a nasal + back cons., which originally formed their preterites by the addition of *-ta* to

Gmc. **vx*, as for example OE. *þynćan* *þuhte*. These are but sparsely represented in Kendal.

2. Verbs ending in *t*, *d*, which form their preterite by the addition of *æd* or *id*.

3. Verbs ending in a vowel or any consonant but *t*, *d*.

§ 465. First Class.

bai, *baut*, *baut*, vb. buy.

brjñ, *braut*, *braut*, vb. bring.

þjyk, *þaut*, *þaut*, vb. think.

§ 466. Second Class.

driæd, *driædid*, *driædid*, dread.

dꝛut, *dꝛutid*, *dꝛutid*, doubt.

grꝛnt, *grꝛntid*, *grꝛntid*, grunt.

skōd, *skōdid*, *skōdid*, scald.

snært, *snærtid*, *snærtid*, snort.

Note. Verbs ending in *nd*, *ld*, make their preterites and past participles in *nt* as *bænd*, *bent*, *bent*, *bīld*, *bīlt*, *bīlt*.

§ 467. Third Class.

ā, *ād*, *ād*, owe.

hīær, *hard*, *hard*, hear.

katf, *katf*, *katf*, catch.

liuk, *liukt*, *liukt*, look.

liv, *livt*, *livt*, live.

sēl, *sēlt*, *sēlt*, sell.

skēl, *skēld*, *skēld*, scatter.

fain, *faind*, *faind*, shine.

Note. The older preterites **sāld*, *tāld*, have been supplanted by forms borrowed from the present.

§ 468. Preterite-Present Verbs.

dar, *dꝛst*, dare.

kan, *kꝛd*, can.

mē, *mūd*, may.

myn, *mūd*, must.

sal, *sūd*, shall.

§ 469. The following verbs form their tenses from different stems —

am, *wəz*, *bīn*, be.

gay } *wənt*, *gān*, go.
gā }

Adverbs.

§ 470. These are formed in various ways. Most are the normal developments of OE. adverbs, though some are new formations. There are no adverbs in *-li* as in Polite English, with the exception of *hədnli* = continually.

They are divided into four classes according as they denote time, place, manner, or measure.

§ 471. Adverbs of time.

ivər ever, *jans* once, *jistədi* yesterday, *jit* yet, *nivər* never, *nyu* now, *sīən* soon, *tudədē* the other day, *tədē* to-day, *təmuərən* to-morrow, *tənīt* to-night, *hwailz* at times, *əgēn* again, *steftə* after.

§ 472. Of Place.

bak back, *bihīnt* behind, *dyun* down, *ɛbm* direct, straight, *fərat* forward, *hām* home, *hēr* here, *jəndə* yonder, *səmwar* somewhere, *ðēr* there, *hwar* where, *əwē* away, *ʊt ə gīt* out of the way.

§ 473. Of Manner.

ai yes, *apn* perhaps, *fast* fast, *hədnli* continually, *hyu* how, *nā* no, *rīt* right, *ray* wrong, *sīə* so, *slā* slow, *valaik* probably, *wil* well.

§ 474. Of Measure.

auə over, too, *hōf* half, *kwait* quite, *lail* little, *mītf* much, *tərb!* very, remarkably, *varə* very, *ənyf* enough.

Prepositions.

§ 475. The Kendal dialect possesses the following —
auə over, *bi* by, *bihīnt* behind, *dūn* down, *əftər* after, *fər*,
fə for, *frē*, *frə* from, *i*, *in* in, *ən* on, *tʌl*, *təl*, *tə* to, *ʏndər*
under, *ʏp* up, *ʏt* out, *wei*, *wi* with, *prīʌ* through, *əbʏn*
above, *əbʏt* about, *əbʏv* above, *əfʏər* before, *əgēn* against,
əməŋ among, *əstīəd ə* instead of, *ət* at, *ətʌwīn* between, *əv*, *ə* of.

Conjunctions.

§ 476. The Kendal dialect possesses the following
conjunctions —

1. Coordinate.

bət but, *els* else, *fər*, *fə* for, *jīt* yet, *ən* and, *ər* or, *hyu*
how, *səpʏz* suppose.

2. Subordinate.

bīkəs because, *fər*, *fə* for, *sɪə* so, *hwēn* when, *hwədər*
whether, *hwail* while, until, *ət* that.

§ 477. Interjections.

1. Of Joy, Excitement etc.

ē, *hyrā*, *ō*.

2. Of Pain, Weariness etc.

au, *djərmi*, *ō*, *yu*.

3. Of Surprise.

baidʒiy, *ē* lɔrd, *lōvīnz*, *ō*, *nē*, *sɪk-māpmənt*, *hwat*.

4. Of Aversion.

fə *fam*, *gīt* *əwē*.

5. Of Protestation.

hwatŭvə, nē, lōd.

6. Exclamations of various kinds.

hai, hē, hōlō, liuk, sī, wīl dīən, hwīft.

Chapter IX.

The Sentence.

§ 478. The order of words in a Kendal sentence is much the same as in Polite English. In the ordinary type of sentence the subject comes first, the predicate follows and the object comes last, e. g. 't mais hez itŭ ə hīəl lōf ə brīəd', 'bird flīŭ rīt auə uuər hīədʒ', 'a priu ə stīən intət wəʔər'. The dative, when simply a remnant of the older dative, precedes the accusative, as 'gī mī ə sup ə wəʔər', 'həz-tə gīn ĩm aul', but when the relation is expressed by *tə*, the accusative comes first, e. g. 'gīv sŭm mīlk tət kat'. The genitive, when not introduced by *əv* or *ə*, also precedes the accusative, e. g. 'Hər faʔər diuər', 'mī muʔər klŭək', 'smīps hamer', but 'twenti-nainp ə mē', 'ə bŭnf ə red flŭəʔərʒ'.

The partitive genitive likewise follows the word expressing the relation. E. g. 'hōf ə pynd ə bŭʔər', 'ə bīt ə mīət', 'ə skŭər ə tēlīʒ'.

§ 479. Adjectives and participles used in the same manner, precede the noun they qualify as 'ə rad klŭək, wī hwait rībənʒ'. 'ə wētlī rŭəd', 'ə gərt lələpīn dəg', 'ə ranīn strīəm ə wəʔər'.

When used predicatively they come third in the sentence as, 'its kwār tō hīr ov hīz gān əwē wīyut kymən tō sē əs'.

§ 480. Adverbs as a rule precede the words they qualify as — 'az rēdər lēt tō nīt'. 'Dis iz ə tərbł derti nīt'. 'Jər liəvīn əwə sīən'. But I have often heard 'hīvīn bak rēdər'.

§ 481. The verb under ordinary circumstances occupies the same place as in Polite English as — 'hi kymz ən gāz əz i plīəzəz'. 'Its nət rīt tō diu dāt.' 'Wī fəut ə kymən, büt twēdər wəz sīə derti, wī kydūt.' When the imperative mood is used, the verb comes first, the person being usually omitted — as 'gā yut ən sarə 'kōvz', 'sīy əwē ən dōnt bī flēt ə mī', but 'lēt im gay if i wants tō'.

The present participle always follows the verb, as 'wi war tōkīn əbyut jə, hwen jī kōm in'. 'Triakł kōm ranīn dyun twō.' The past participle is treated in the same way — as — 'dēv kymt hīəm ət last', 'a gat krəpən intəl ə hūəl'.

The infinitive is placed after the predicate unless it is used as the subject. E. g. 'Hīz gān tō sēl bīəs, fər wat ikn gīt' but 'Tō sē dāt əd bi ə lē'.

§ 482. When used interrogatively the verb precedes its subject as 'iz-tō kymən?' 'dyz-tō pīyk az rīt?' 'did 'man sē sīə?'

Relative clauses are introduced by *ət*, as 'hīm ət līvz ə gyl laif, iz siyər tō liv wīl', 'wi ət nāz im' sē dats ə māymənt' or 'ys ət nāz' etc., 'wəz it hīm ət nəkt ət diuər?'

§ 483. Dependent relative clauses are also introduced by *ət* or by an ellipse when the person in question is the first as 'ə man ət a jūst tō nā up Teibə wē' or 'ə man a jūst' etc., but 'ən əld wymən ət nīt bəmp ə dē lay'.

§ 484. 'That' after verbs of saying, thinking, etc., is often omitted — as 'h_i s_{ed} wi m_{yd} in g_ā w_i h_im', 'a p_{iyk} ap_u j_{or} r_{it}', 'a n_ā hi p_{aut} i w_{or} k_{ym}on'.

In interrogative sentences, where, h_wi_o, h_wāt, h_{war}, etc. are used, the pronoun or adverb always comes first — as 'h_wi_o izt?' 'h_{war} h_{ed} w_i g_{it}n t_{yl}? 'h_we_n er j_o k_{ym}on o_ge_n?

§ 485. The order in a conditional sentence is the same as in Polite English as 'if ð_u s_{ez} ðat ðuuz ray', 'if i k_{ōz} h_ior as_l br_{ek} iz n_{ek} f_{or} i_m', 'if ad o p_{aut} i waz_{nt} k_{ym}i_n a wad_{nt} o r_ūest_{it} ðat b_it o m_{yl}n'.

Chapter X.

Specimens of the Kendal Dialect.

I was taking a walk close to my farmer friend's house and saw him working at his potatoe heap. I went up to him, and noticing that he had a gun under his arm, remarked "Have you been shooting this morning?"

I.

"Am dz_yst fl_{ei}n 'kr_{āz}. J_i n_ā h_we_n 'k_{or}n_z k_{ym}on up p_{ri}n_g 'gr_{yn}d laik n_{yu}, d_e k_{ym}z en h_{au}ks i_t up w_i ð_{or} b_iaks.

S_io a g_{it} 'g_{yn} en h_{ev} o b_{ay} et em t_o fl_ē em. Av b_in w_et_in f_{or} em o t_mor_ni_n, bat h_{ev}ut k_ilt jan — ð_{or} s_o n_āi_n. ð_{or} t_{or}bl_i k_{yn}i_n iz k_rāz.

H_wa_il o t_ud_{or}z er h_{au}k_n en p_{rau}en i_{nt}et gr_{yn}d, jan er t_{yn} s_its i_t t_{rit}aps, en w_{at}s_{ez} en k_{ōz} ut if ð_{ez} e_ni d_ēnd_zer. en h_we_n ð_{or} ets f_id_n em_{ay} t'_{kor}n h_{ez} i_n m_{ys}, ð_e g_{āz} en t_āks

tuðar plæs fər ðe myð siuərli bi huyərt jan məd piyk. Its oləz bəst iŋ jan kan tə liəv ə bərd liŋn dīəd ən tŋild, fə thuwiək ənz ər tərbl flēt əv ə dīəd ən. A kydūt hīt nīn ən əm ðis mornīn, sīə a kilt ən āld blak hən ən stūk hər ðiər fər ə flē krā. ſiŋl mek kwait əz gud ə jan əz ɛni ə ðər.” “But what a waste!” “Nē Nē, wiſl it tmūt fər yuər dīnə, ən mak tflēkrā yut ət skīn. Apn iŋl sarə əs varə wil.”

II.

ē ðər war sūm kwīər əd fōk, ət jiust tə liv yū Teibə wē, rit əmay tŋēlz. ðe selt ə lək ə ſip frə taim tə taim ən wi bəut ə gud fiu əv əm.

ðər wəz ən āld mən ən iŋ waif ən ə fiu barnz. Jā ðe tləd həd kynt təl yuər plæs əbyut ə ſip ə sūmət ə ðat mak, ən əz it wəz ɔməst tē taim, a həut hi myð əz wīl həv sūm əz nət. Hi wəz siŋn dyun biŋ tīəbl ən a wəz dŋzst gān tə lē 'kləp huwən i sprīəd yut biəp hiŋ armz ən sēd. “Nēər maind fə kləp ə klīəp fə mī. A want nīə kləp ətə. Əz nət ə pruyd ſēlə.” Sīə hi dīd wiyyut.

ənyðər ðe huwən tmīəstər həd sūm bīznəs ðiər ən aīd in prēmīst tə gay tə sī əm, wi biəp sēt əf tə spēnd 'dē wi əm. Ji nā iŋ tīək ə laīl taim tə gīt tə Teibə biŋ trēn, ən ðen wiŋd kwait prī maīl tə gay ətəp ə ðat. ən huwən wi gat ðiər ðər wəz sīk ə skraſlmənt ən ə hēbē gān ən, ət wi fəərli wundərt wat it wəz ə əbyut — wi war kwait kapt! Bat wi fan ət ðe war katŋīn tŋip iŋ kītŋn. Sīə wi nəkt ən nəkt ən nəkt, ən ət ləst tūld wymən lēt əs iŋ — ən siuərli a nīvə sū sītŋ ə dərti rym i ə mī bərn dēz! Tīəl plæs wəz blak, iŋvriŋliŋ liŋn haustrau, 'tīəbl ənt said, 'tŋēəz ə brəkŋ ər liŋn ən ðər baks, jā biŋ hiər, ənuðə biŋ ðiər! A myð tak mī bənət ən kluyək əf, ən huwən ðe wār tīən əf, naut əd sarə byt tlasəz myð. trai əm ən — ai iŋvri jan ən əm!

an den dīnə kəm. Tāld wumən nāin et wi wər siyər to kym, hēd pūt ə lēg ə mūtŋ it ūbŋ trit əfūr ən kīpt it rŷəstīn hwail wi gat đjər, ən đat wəz ɔməst nīən!

əv kuərs it wəz əz tɔf əz hən mīət, bot sī kīpt prədūt wi ə fūrək to sɪ if it wəz dīən "Rjəts hāld! a dīŋ laik ə bit ə mīət." Imjəstər hēd gān pūt wi ə frand dʒŷst əfūr dīnə, ən tāld wumən paut et hīd gān əwē fə gŷd ən sēd "Hwat! if ad ə nān et hīd bīn gān əwē fər iz dīnə, a wadŋt ə rŷəstīt đat bīt ə mūtŋ."

III.

Jī nā ūp Kēndl wē it āld dēz, sŷm et fōk war ə gē bīt kwjərə nər wat jan mŷd mīt wi nŷuədēz.

Wī līdt īn ə narə stauənli sŷt īn mak əv ə dēl et strētst rīt ūp nərŋ Teibə wē, ən wēnt dŷŷn sŷŷp ɔməst to Sēbər. Klās to hwar ūər farm lē, đər līdt sīk ə kwjərli āld kŷpl, ən āld man et nīəm ə Wīl ən īz waif Bēlə.

Wīl ɔ ləz wīar ən āld bōks hat, nə matər hwēdər it rēnd hēld ə snād, ai! hi ɔləz hēd it wī him, ən it wəz mār laik ə lail tŷimlə gān əbŷt bī ītsəl nər aut əls et akŋ pīŷk ə. ē hwat! mēnī ən mēnī ə taim hīz kŷmt īn ən sīŋŋ īzsəl dŷŷn bīt faīər dʒŷst əbŷn ənənst mī əv ə nīt, hwēn tmīsəs wəz dīuən əd dʒəbz ər apŋ fēlīn pīŷz ūp rēdər, ən aid kŷmt īn frət fīldz.

Dŷŷn wēnt īz hat, bī hīz said, ətəp et flīŷər ən đēn wi jŷŷst to hēv sīk ə krak əbŷt wēdər, 'krəps, ənt līətəst niuz frə Kēndl, bot mīəst əv ɔ — əbŷt āld taimz. Əv ɔft hard īm tēl et hŷŷ hwēn Bēlə ən ī war nɔbət dʒŷst marīt, ən đēd gēə fīr fōk əbŷt 'plīəs, et Wīl hēd gītŋ ə gɔrt savadʒ dɔg to flē begəz ən ɔ sītŋ taglts əwē wi. Jā dē hi wəz gān to Kēndl tət markət ən lēft Bēlə əlīən wi 'dɔg.

"Nŷŷ tak kīr ən hwatīvər đŷŷ dŷz līəv 'dɔg əlīən. Đŷ mōnt tŷtŋ it.

If it wants to kym in, let it kym in, an dont ða lig a hand ont." Sja hi swiþd hīz wēz bēnast rūod to Kēndl.

Efter id gan Belā began to work. si sarod thenz an pigz an did menī uðar æd dzobz at a nā naut abut. Nju 'dag lē dzust it diuorstiød amakeli in or rūod ez si waz kymen in an ut, stā si þaut "Hwat al nīwā bi flēt bi aut sīk ez ðatnuz, it muð gay ut o tugiðor, an ðen a sudnt bi fast wi it!"

Sja si gāt 'bīzū an mīød a bay at it. Bat 'dag dyund or, an mīød or lig atp at fluuor fər iwo so lay. si dūst stōr a līm a diu aut els, si waz kwait kapt.

It waz gitn rēðor līot huwen Wīl gat hīem an huwen i did git intot huus, i sēd "Hwat a tēld ði wat muð siuorli hapn if ðu mēðlt wi ðat dag. Ðu sud a left it alīen!"

an hwat Belā waz rēdi a kwēli āld badi harsel. si jūst to sē at si gat sumæt to it, huwen si waz huwert, went to bēd ez sien ez iwar it waz dark, an gat up it mornin huwen it waz lit, an si waz fēoli waknt! Ai! an sið nīt bump an prau abut fər iwar an iwo!

Wīl waz olaz gornen laik, if aut went ray or þīyz dīdnt kwait plīaz im. If 'pigz hed gitn kramlt ut at hūlz or 'kai hed gitn priu a huol it hedz hīd sē "Dam ða hwats to dīen tlaik a ðatnuz fā! jan mād mēk nīo dau atō wi sīk ez ði." Ðen Belā wi or þīn swīakīn āld wīs æd paip up "Waiō waiō Wīl, its nīo gūð atō i swīorīn at om, if ðu wēnt mēnd hedzoz an mēk tūlz sja at ðe kānt git ut."

Jā dē Wīl waz gān to Kēndl, an Belā wantīd sum aplz iwo so. Bat hi wantīd a pig an sum klīoz, an þaut a naut els nēðor. Sja si sēd "Nju hwatīwā ðu dūz, dōnt fagīt to brīy ðor aplz at a tēlt ða abut, frā Kēndl." "Nē nē naut a ðat mak i kym īntel uor huus. Asl brīy naut hīem nobat a pig an a pār a britfaz!"

IV.

*Its a tərbl̩ lay taim sən ai wɛnt tɔ skʊl ən pɪnz hɛz
gɪt̩ a gud bɪt altɔt əz jan mɔd sē. Itwɔz a lay wē ðɪər, bat
əf wi wɛnt i ɔməst ɔ wɛðərz, nɔt laik barnz nuwɔdɛz ɔts flɛt
a katsɪn ðə dɪəps a kæld, bikəs its a rɛðər wɛtl̩ ən a dɔrt̩ mɔrnɪn!
Wi wɛnt rɪt sɪən, nɪvər ɛftər ɛt; fɔr wid kwait prɪ mail tɔ
gay — ən wɛn wɪd gɪt̩ tɔ Liunz brɪg, wi warɪt sɔ mɪt̩s əz
hɔf wē ðɪər. Bat hwats ðat tɔl a skrau a barnz! Hwailz wi
juust tɔ gay rɛðər pɔpənli — nɔt sɔ fast əz wi sʊd a dɪən,
ər apɪ a lail ən mʊd hɪj bak rɛðər, ən tʊðərz əd gay bak tɔ
lɛt im. 'Bɛnɔst rʊəd, əz av sɛd əfʊər, wɔz strɛk auɔ Liunz
Brɪg ən ðɛn tɔt rɪt. ən a kwɪəl̩ əld spɔt 'brɪg wɔz. It wɔz
sɔ narə ət nɪə kart i ɔ Haugɪl, Sɛbər, a Teibə, kʊd a gɪt̩
aust. It mʊd sɪuəl̩ a bɪn mɪəd əfʊə fɔk niu hʊu tɔ bɪld brɪgz!*

*Hʊu wi tɪəst əlɔy prɪut sn̩ ɪv a kæld wɪntər mɔrnən,
hwɛn ɪvr̩ bʊu ən brɔns fɛərli hʊy dʌn wɪt rag, ən jan kʊdɪt
tɛl hwat jan wɔz wɔkɪn ən. Jans a wɔz gʌn ən əfʊə tʊðəz
pɔpən əbʊt əz lail barnz əft dɪu, hwɛn a tʊmɪt slɔp auər hɪəd
fɔrɔt ɪntɔl a lail gʊt̩ ət lē in ʊər rʊəd ɔ kwɔt wi sn̩, ən
mɪ bɪg brʊðər hɛd tɔ kʊm ən pʊu mɪ ʊut. ən a bɪg las ət
juust tɔ gā wɪ əs, kɔd mɪ ɪv sɪts nɪəmz ən sɛd "ē ðʊz naut
nɔbət a lail maslɪn ɛftər ɔ ðʊu ɪz. ðʊl nɪvə dɪu tɔ gay ən
wi ús, lɪkɪn sɪk ən ɛbm̩ əz ðʊ dʊz. ðʊu mʌn gə hɪəm ən
gɪt sum draɪ klɪəz əl əpəd tɔ!"*

*Men̩ a taim wɪv bɪn lɪt ət skʊl, frə watsɪn tl̩ɪl fɪtɪnz
ət ran hɪər ðɪər ən ɪvr̩ war ɪt sn̩. Jan mʊd ɔləz kɛn 'bɔrdz
bɪt marks a ðər tɪəz, mɪər laik a fʊərkw wi prɪ grɛnz tɔlt nər
aut ɛls a n̩. Trabit̩s ən hɪərz mɪəstli wɛnt prauɪn prɪu tsn̩
rɪt sɪən, ɔməst əfʊər 'bɔrdz wər ʊp vɔlaɪk! Ai! hwat av n̩n
əm bɪ fɛər frəzn̩ tɔ dɪəp, pʊər lail pɪnz! Trabit̩ fɪtɪnz wər laik
kat fɪtɪnz fɔr ɔ twarɪd, jan ɛbm̩ ənɛnst tʊðə. wi ənʊðər bɪhɪnt
tɪfɔrst tʊu, ən rɛðər ətɪwɪn bɪəp ən əm, wi apɪ tɪsʊərɪp fʊt tɔt*

rit er tat left. an it waz varo kwjor at wen jan folod om a lay wē, jan kymt tol a plās hwar o tfitinz stopt wiyut lēvin a siyl trās. Bat valaik trabit hēd lopp a bit, a purpās to madl jō, an waz lēkin strek at jō priu tmist.

V.

a gud fiu barnz jūust to dgojn us tydo said a Liunz Brig az wi went tot skul, apn fanortj at taimz. T lasaz, mēast an om dēsant hwaiait lail piyz went strek djar apn stopn to gidar od fluwarz i syma taim, er pyu awē tljovz frē a gūl fluwar to sī hwat mak av a lyvo dō wā gūn to git; 'tjyklar tēljor saudžor sēljor, rijsman pūorman begōman ptf'. Bat us ladz war a gēa bit mēar lif nār jan a dōr. Nyu rit dyun i Haugil dō waz a torbl kaykōrt āld felā at kipt a farm, an liēt djar wj hiz waif, at waz valaik a maro fō him i kwjoli wēz. Ji nā hī hēd olāz bin a varo sārli bōdi, an nobat griu war az i gat āldar. av kūors boiz er olāz up to sym māpmōnt er ydōr, an wi oft pōpt obyut an plēd triks an im, a purpās to plēg im. Den id kym qut swjōrin at hid diu o maks a piyz tēl as, if i kyd nobat git hāld an as. awē wid ran quor tomibagz fukū up an dyun az wi went an him krīpin aluy an sakjīn iz fīst. Hi nīvo katst nīn an as, wi war sō lif an him sō hōrpīt. Av hārd sē at jaus wōn plyuin 'plyu gut stēkt, an wadnt gay otō, sīo hi punst it rit wīl wj hiz byut to mēk it an lēmt hīzsēl fōr ivo sō lay eftōr.

anudo dē 'piyz warnt diuon džust wat i wantid, sīo hī gev om a gud punšin wi hiz byuts an mēd om skwēl, hwail tald wymōn pant hi myd bi siuārli gān to kīl ierī jan an om.

Sīo qut sī kōm to sī hwat 'skrau wōz o obyut, an sēd "If jō want to kīl dōr piyz al fēts jō a nuif?"

Bat hwēn wj hēd gitū tot skul wj satlt dyun fēārli hwaiait, an mēastli dīd az wi war tēlt. Wj larnē to rīd rait an rakū

— *nat vara miltf els. o ðor at liht æwē fræ Hauglil jjust to tak ðor dīnæz dēst up i ðor tēmībagz æn hīy 'bagz rit alay twō. Sūm barūz oft hēd triakl paiz æt ðor mūdærz hēd bīakt fæ æm, æn 'triakl kām yut æn ran dīun twō, sīa æt jan fēali klagd tūl, if jan nōbot hōnd ægēn it.*

VI.

Nyu apn jil bīpk eftæ o æ telt ji tūdæ nit, æt wi nīvæ hēd enī halidēz ætō, bæt ðats næt kwait triu hquīvæ. Wī hēd tūu æ prī it jīær, bæt næt hōf sæ mēni æz barūz gīts nqudēz.

'Gørtæst dē æv o wæz baræn-yut-dē — tfift æ nōvembæ. ðæn wī olæs tīæk gūd kīær tæ gīt tæt skūl rit sīæn, æn nībædī wæz līæt bæt 'mīæstær. 'Big lads jjust tæ gay īn færst æv o, ðæn us lail æns folæd eftær æm, æn ðæn wī klast 'diuær tæl æn bard it sīa æt nībædī æt wæz yut kūd gīt īn! Varæ sīæn tmīæstær wad kym æn liht 'diuæsneħ, bæt ðæt wæz o tæ nīo purpæs hwatīvæ, sīa hī liukt īn priu twīndæz æz if i wantīd tæ nā hwat wæz gān æn. ðæn 'bigæst æn 'bauldæst æt ladz wad tæl īm if i didyt giv æm o halidē ðēd ran strēħ æwē. Sīa hī prēmīst æn ætlast wī æpūt dīuær. æv kīærs hī wæz æz fēn tæ gīt of wark æz wī war, fæ i laikt naut bætær nær tæ gay samænīfīn it Liun.

A nā wīl æn āld say æt bīgīnz —

"Rīmembæ rīmembæ tfift æ Nōvembæ

'Kīy æn īz trēn hēd laik tæ bī slēn."

Av fægītn æt ræst ænt, bæt wī war tærbī fōnd ænt, æn jjust tæ sīy it æbyut 'baræn-yut-dē.

Jī nā nyu fōk sīmz tæ hēv hwait fægītn hūy tæ mak æ tīun, jan nīvæ hīæz naut æt æ fēær ær æt tǽrtf ær enīwar, æt sūundz hōf æz gūd æz yuær āld nørp-kūntri tīunz sīt fæz 'Djæ kēn Dʒæn Pil' ær 'Mærīlī danst 'kwēkæz wai f' ær aut laik 'Hvæn

ðe maiti trumpeð sýundz' or eni o ðor grand æld tiunz. Ðoz
naut bot lail biðs o falaldærmonts — þipz jan hīaz tōdē an
fōgits tō mōrō.

Tsēknt taim at wi bard tniæstōr ut wæz 'twēntinaīnþ o
mē. Ðen iwi jan an æs hēd o jakbōb or lail bið o jak an wi
say "Jakbōb dē twēntinaīnþ o mē, if jo dōnt gi æs o halidē
wil o ran æwē."

Sīa wi gat onuðo halidō. Bat wi niwō þaut sō niʃf æv
it, æz tʃift o nævēmō.

VII.

Tōmās Wilsn.

Tōmās Wilsn o butfō o mōri æld lad,
Hwēn hī kīlz o gūð sīp, it mēks im fīl glad,
Hi kīps o gūð as, an ī fīlz it rit wēl
an it kariz hīm — o hīz gūð mūtū tō sēl.
Tami faldærlārælaidē!

It hēz tū gært hampōz, jan hīp an īʃ said,
an o dōykī sō stray, it wōd fēos wīnū or taid
an ðær ðūz hī marts, sō nōbl an grand
It kariz iz mūtū þriu Haugīl an Bland.

Jā fain sūmō mōrn i ðo mūnþ o Džiulai
Tōmās kūmz wi hīz mūtū an ēks æs tō bai
Hi sēz at its gūð — nīa bēð kē bi
an hīor iz o fain bið o siuat fō ðī.

Ðīoz Siuzn hīz waif fīz gītū kwait fat
Wi itn sīp hēdz, bīsaid gīvīn tōt kat.
Si sēz tō hēv o butfōz o varō gūð þīy
Bīkōs si hēz ofn hōr pan fō tō slīy.

Bat ðor iz ə mán i livz i Sebor tyn
Hi butfəz ənd hāks ə hɪz mɪət up ən dɪən
Hi kōz Tōməs Wilsən ə tʃɪət ən ə nēv
ət mɑrtfəz əbʊt wi hɪz dɔŋkɪ sə brēv.

VIII.

Table of Bird Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Note. Where K. is added after the name, it denotes that the word is in use in the immediate district of Kendal only and not at Sedbergh.

Bęɪ buntɪn K. *Emberiza Citrinella*.

Bɪbɪbək *Totanus Hypoleuca*.

Blakɪ (also *Blakbɔrd*) *Turdus Merula*.

Blak-kap K. *Parus Major*.

Bliu-kap K. P. *Cæruleus*.

Btɪ-tɪt K. P. *Caudatus*.

Bulflɪŋ *Pyrrhula Rubicilla*.

Dabtɪk *Podiceps Minor*.

Daup-krā }
Dauk-krā K. } *Corvus Cornix*.

Dɪvlɪn *Cypselus Apus*.

Dzami-krēn K. }
 — *lay-legz* K. }
 — *lay-nek* } *Ardea Cinerea*.

Dzini-redtēl *Ruticilla Phænicura*.

Felfā(r) *Turdus Pilaris*.

Gauldflɪŋ *Fringilla Carduelis*.

Grē-lɪnət F. *Cannabina*.

Grmlɪnət F. *Chloris*.

Hāk *Falco* sp.

Hędžsparə *Accentor Modularius*.

Hylət *Surnium*, *Otus*, *Strix*.

Kiyfjō Alcedo Ispida.

Korn-krēk Ortygometra Crex.

Krā Corvus sp.

Kyſt Columba palumbus.

Magpai }
Magi K. } Pica Caudata.

Malad Anas Boschas.

Milar-pyūm Sylvia trochilus.

Mūorbōrd Lagopus Scoticus.

Nit-hāk Caprimulgus Europæus.

Partridž Perdix Cinereus.

Pluvā Charadrius Pluvialis.

Raitinlark = *Bęſi Bųntin*.

Riyyuuzl Turdus Torquatus.

Rōbīn Erythacus Rubecula.

Skailark Alauda Cristata.

Snaip Gallago Media.

Sparā Passer Domesticus.

Spīyk Fringilla Cælebs.

Stjōn-tſat K. }
 — -tſek } Saxicola Œnanthe.

Strjōzmūār K. Sylvia Undata.

ſjīpstō Sturnus Vulgaris.

Tjīlark Anthus Pratensis.

Tiūt Vanellus Cristatus.

Tōmtjīt Parus sp.

Tjītī Troglodytes Vulgaris.

prōsl Turdus Musicus.

pryſ T. Viscivorus.

Watarkra Cinclus Aquaticus.

Watčhēn Gallinula Chloropus.

Wjīwagtēl Motacilla Yarellii.

Blīy M. Campestris.

Jalə M. Sulphurea.

Wīlīwīket K. Totanus Hypoleuca.

Wydkək Scolopax Rusticola.

IX.

Table of Plant Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Bīānflūə Bellis Perennis.

Brakŋ 1. Pteris Aquilina, 2. any fern.

Brīəm Sarothamnus Scoparius.

Brīər Rubus Fruticosus.

Byrdək Arctium Lappa.

Dəḍərigərs Briza Media.

Dəkŋ Rumex sp.

Ēlār Alnus Glutinosa.

Ēsp Populus Tremula.

Ēſ Fraxinus Excelsior.

Fīts Vicia sp.

Fūəlfīt Tussilago farfara.

Grundsā Senecio Jacobæa.

Gyul Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Havər Avena sp.

Həlin Ilex aquifolium.

Īəstərledž Polygonum Bistorta.

Jak Quercus robur.

Kabīſ Cabbage.

Katlarks Ranunculus Repens.

Kēſ Heracleum Sphondylium.

Klavə Trifolium sp.

Krā-tīəz Orchis Masculula etc.

Līy Calluna Vulgaris.

Məs any Muscineæ.

Mufram Agaricus.

Ō nyt Conopodium Denudatum.

Netl Urtica sp.

Padəkstīəl Agaricus sp.

Rai Secale Cereale.

Ramps Allium Ursinum.

Rad fanks Polygonum Persicaria.

Slīə Prunus Spinosa.

Taim Thymus Serpyllum.

Tāimliy Erica Cinerea.

Wīlə Salix sp.

Hwīn Ulex Europæus.

Glossary.

The alphabetical order in the Glossary is:

a, b (b), d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n (y) o, o, p, r, s, f, t, p, ø, u, v, w, hw, z (z), (a), a (v).

Note. Letters in brackets do not occur initially.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>a</i> pron. I.
 <i>ā</i> vb. owe § 65.
 <i>adl</i> vb. earn § 61.
 <i>ai</i> pron. I.
 <i>ai</i> interj. yes.
 <i>aīdl</i> adj. idle § 121.
 <i>aīs</i> sb. ice § 121.
 <i>airi</i> sb. ivy § 121.
 <i>aīn</i> sb. iron § 121.
 — adj. iron.
 <i>aks</i> sb. axe § 60.
 <i>āld</i> adj. old § 67.
 <i>altər</i> vb. alter § 62.
 <i>aləkə</i> sb. vinegar § 62.
 <i>am</i> vb. am.
 <i>ān</i> adj. own § 66.
 — vb. own § 66.
 <i>antəz</i> conj. in case § 63 Note.
 <i>ayz</i> sb., pl. awns (of barley) § 63 Note.
 <i>apl</i> sb. apple § 60.
 <i>apn</i> conj. perhaps.
 — <i>ark</i> see <i>mīlark</i>.
 <i>arm</i> sb. arm § 60.
 <i>arə</i> sb. arrow § 60.</p> | <p><i>as-būrd</i> sb. box for keeping ashes in §§ 70, 234.
 <i>ask</i> sb. newt § 60 Note.
 <i>asltinp</i> molar tooth § 61.
 <i>asltiri</i> axletree § 60.
 <i>afəz</i> sb. ashes §§ 60, 234.
 <i>aul</i> sb. awl § 113.
 <i>aut</i> sb. anything § 114.
 <i>auə</i> 1. prep. over; 2. adv. too.
 <i>auəliuk</i> vb. overlook, pass by, miss.

 <i>bad</i> adj. bad § 64.
 <i>badlaik</i> adj. ugly § 64.
 <i>badli</i> adj. ill § 63.
 <i>badžər</i> sb. 1. small corn dealer etc.; 2. badger § 62.
 <i>bag</i> sb. bag § 61.
 <i>bai</i> vb. buy § 124.
 <i>baivurd</i> sb. byword, saying § 124.
 <i>baid</i> vb. hide, wait § 121.
 <i>bait</i> vb. bite § 121.
 <i>bar</i> sb. bolt (for a door) § 62.
 — vb. fasten (a door) § 62.
 <i>bargin</i> sb. bargain § 62.
 <i>bark</i> sb. bark.</p> |
|---|--|

- barkt* sb. encrusted, of dirt etc. on the skin.
barn sb. child § 60.
bārəl sb. barrel § 62.
bas sb. perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) §§ 60, 297.
bask vb. bask § 61 Note.
bat 1. sb. bat; 2. sb. stroke of a scythe § 62.
batjnz sb. half thrashed corn § 62.
batf sb. batch § 60.
bau sb. bow (OE. *hoga*) § 117.
bau vb. bow.
baul sb. bowl § 115 Note.
baulđ adj. bold § 115 Note.
baulstə sb. holster § 115.
baut sb. bolt § 115.
bəd sb. bed § 40.
bək sb. brook § 42.
bəlkar sb. a huge ungainly object.
bəlī sb. belly § 42.
bəlīz sb. bellows.
bələr vb. bellow, roar.
bənd vb. bend § 43.
bənf sb. bench § 311.
bənt sb. bent grass.
bəyk sb. bench §§ 43, 311.
bəri sb. bury.
bəriin sb. funeral.
bətər adj. better § 40.
bətə(r)mər adj. of a better kind or class, e. g. *bətərmər hūuzəz*, *bətərmər fək*.
bətin sb. food by the way § 53.
bī prep. by, adv. by.
bīgīn vb. begin § 29.
bīhīnt prep., adv. behind § 32.
bīkəs conj. because.
bīld vb. build.
bīlēy vb. belong § 44.
bīl-hīnk sb. billbook § 29.
bīnd sb. bind § 32.
bīyk sb. bench § 34.
bīnk sb. book § 102.
(tə)biut adv. = so much money added to make the bargain correct, in the case of an exchange, to boot § 102.
bīznəs sb. business § 36.
bīək sb. beak § 136, III.
 — vb. bake § 131.
bīəm sb. beam § 137.
bīən sb. bone § 134.
bīənfaīə sb. bonfire § 134.
bīənflūə sb. daisy (*Bellis perennis*) § 134.
bīərd sb. beard § 131 Note.
bīəs sb. pl. cattle § 136, III.
bīəst sb. beast § 136, III.
bīət vb. beat § 137.
bīəp pron. both § 132.
bī sb. bee.
bīhaiv sb. beehive.
bīld sb. shelter.
 — adj. sheltered.
bīzm sb. broom § 88.
blab vb. blab, let out a secret § 62.
bladər sb. noise § 62.
 — vb. chatter.
blait sb. blight.
blaið adj. blithe [Not common — taken from Verse] § 121.
blakbəri sb. blackberry.
blā vb., sb. blow § 65.
blədər sb. bladder § 45.
blēs vb. bless § 40.
blēk adj. deep golden yellow (of butter) § 53.
blēr vb. roar § 52.
blēz vb. blaze (rare) § 52.
blīnd adj. blind § 32.
būlk sb. bulk § 71.
būml vb. hungle spoil § 77.
būmpgarn sb. a coarse greasy yarn used for knitting § 77.
būndl sb. bundle § 72.
būnf sb. bunch § 73 Note.
būr sb. burr § 71.

- burðak* sb. burdock § 71.
burn vb. burn.
bush sb. bush § 71 Note.
bute sb. butter § 70.
butefog sb. slice of bread and butter § 307.
bui sb. bough § 108.
bunþlyu a ploughing of land for a new tenant by neighbours and friends.
bunus sb. cowstall § 107, I.
bunt sb. boot § 107, I.
bunard sb. board § 140, I.
bunt sb. boat § 142.
bakl sb. buckle § 95.
 — sb. good condition for work etc. § 95.
bar sb. whirr rush, bang § 55 Note.
bærlar (aut) one who hands round the drink at a sheep — shearing § 55, II.
dab vb. daub § 65.
dafl vb. stun § 60.
daft adj. senseless, foolish, daft § 60.
daik sb. ditch § 121.
dān sb. down (on a bird) § 69.
danæt sb. neerdoweel § 64.
dar vb. dare § 60.
darlīn sb. darling § 60.
dauļi adj. gloomy, melancholy § 117.
deg vb. water § 31.
dē sb. day § 51.
dēl sb. dale § 52.
dēzd adj. dazed, confused § 52, II.
dij sb. noise § 35.
dif sb. dish.
difklūt sb. dishcloth.
din vb. do § 102.
dinær sb. door.
dīd adj. dead § 137.
dīf adj. deaf § 137.
 — vb. deafen.
dīam sb. dame § 133.
dīamskūl sb. ladies school § 133.
dīap sb. death § 137.
dī vb. die § 93.
dīd sb. deed § 92, II.
dōdār vb. tremble, shiver § 86.
dōdž vb. walk at a half run § 86.
dōg sb. dog § 79.
dōk vb. cut short § 79.
dōkn sb. dock, Rumex § 79.
dōn vb. don § 79.
dōn sb. dawn § 98 Note.
dōnt vb. indic. pres. don't.
drā vb. draw § 65.
drablt adj. wet, of clothes trailing in the mud § 90.
drai adj. dry.
draiv vb. drive § 121.
drāp vb. drawl § 69.
drī adj. tedious, slow § 90.
drīyk vb. drink § 32.
drīad vb. dread § 135, I.
drīam vb. dream § 137.
druf vb. fall, of tears, of grease from a candle § 77.
drūn vb. drown § 109 Note.
drūt sb. drought § 249 Note.
drūzī adj. drowsy § 111.
drus vb. dress § 57, II.
duk sb. duck § 76.
dust sb. dust § 76.
 — vb., pret. to *dar*, see § 75, II.
dunuk vb. dive § 111.
dūt vb. doubt § 111 Note.
dūv sb. dove § 76.
dwinl vb. dwindle §§ 39, 333.
džakdā sb. jackdaw § 62.
džamī laynēk sb. heron § 62.
džanāk sb. honest, proper § 64.
džust adv. just.
ebm sb. disreputable, untidy looking person § 40.

- ēbm* adv. straight, just, e. g. *liuk*
ēbm afār jō § 40.
ēdār pro. either § 51.
 — conj. either § 51.
ēfta adv., prep. after § 42.
ēftanīan sb. afternoon § 42.
eg sb. egg § 41.
egskel sb. eggshell § 41.
egon vb. incite § 41.
eks vb. ask § 47.
el sb. ale § 52.
eldin sb. fuel § 41.
elīn (*āld e*) a cake similar to
 mince pie, made at Christmas.
elār sb. alder § 40.
end sb. end § 43.
ēri adj. fresh, windy § 52.
esp sb. aspen § 42.
es sb. ash-tree § 42.

faðar sb. father § 60.
fāðar adv. farther §§ 60, 68.
faðj sb. slow trot (also vb.) § 64.
farðin sb. farthing.
fafl vb. waste time, trifle § 64.
faīar sb. fire § 124.
fataldarmants sb. rubbish, cheap
 knickknacks.
fāld sb. farmyard § 67.
fala adj. fallow § 60.
fasn vb. fasten § 60.
faf vb., sb. trouble, bother § 64.
fat sb. fat.
 — adj. fat § 60 Note.
faur num. four.
fautin num. fourteen.
fauti num. forty.
fēðar sb. feather § 40.
fēðart adj. fledged § 40.
fēklas adj. worthless, shiftless.
fēl sb. fell, hill § 41.
fēlfū sb. fieldfare.
fēla sb. fellow § 41.
fēn adj. glad, delighted § 51.
fēnd vb. provide for § 44.

fēr sb. fair.
fētl up get ready, prepare, put in
 order § 40.
fīdž vb. fidget § 39.
fīl vb. fill § 36.
fīf sb., vb. fish § 29.
fījhīak sb. fishinghook § 138.
fītf sb. vetch § 31.
fin adj. few.
fīas sb. face § 133.
fītinz sb. tracks, footprints § 92 Note.
flai vb. fly.
flait vb. scold.
flaks sb. flax § 60.
flāt vb. flatter § 69.
flau adj. wild (of weather) § 117.
flē vb. scare § 53.
flēin sb. scare § 53.
flēkrā sb. scarecrow § 53.
flēl sb. flail § 51 Note.
flēm sb. flame § 52 Note.
flēsom adj. terrifying § 53.
flī sb. fly § 90.
flīk sb. flitch § 29.
flīka(r) vb. laugh heartily § 39.
flīy vb. fling (rare) § 35.
flīa vb. flay.
flīad sb. flood § 138, I.
flīak sb. fluke (on sheep) § 138, I.
flīt sb. flight § 91.
flōk sb. flock § 79.
flōks sb. flocks for pillows § 79.
flō vb. flow § 98.
fōg sb. aftermath § 86.
fōks sb. fox § 79.
fōla vb. follow § 79.
fōr (*fə*) pret., conj. for § 79.
fōrnīan sb. forenoon § 82.
fōrtnot sb. fortnight § 82.
fōrat adv. forward § 82.
fō sb. foe § 97.
fōm sb., vb. foam (at the mouth)
 § 97.
**fōtār* vb. thrash barley (obsolete)
 § 100.

- *fōtrīn aīon* sb. iron for thrashing barley (obsolete) § 100.
frap vb. splutter, crack § 62.
fratf vb. quarrel § 64.
frēm vb. commence doing anything, make as if intending to do anything.
frjot vb. fret § 136.
frī adj. free § 90.
frītn vb. frighten § 91.
frand sb. friend § 94.
fūn sb. fun § 72 Note.
fūumat sb. polecat § 111.
fūut sb. foot § 107.
fūor sb. furrow § 143.
fūard sb. ford § 140, I.
**fūareldaz* sb. forefathers (obsolete) § 140, II.
fūas sb. waterfall § 140, II.

gā vb. go § 65.
gab sb. talkativeness § 61.
gabf vb. gabble § 61.
gadflī sb. gadfly § 61.
gairvasm adj. ravenous § 121.
gandrīn sb. gander (rare), *steg* is usually in use § 63.
gay vb. = *gā* § 63.
gap sb. gap § 61.
garu sb. yarn § § 60, 222 Note.
gauk(i) sb. simpleton § 118.
gauld sb. gold § 115.
gaun sb. gown § 113.
gē adj. gay, well, finely dressed § 52 Note.
gem game § 42.
gezlīn sb. gosling § 48.
gēa adv. very § 139.
gīdār vb. gather § 33 Note.
gīldart sb. hair noose § 30.
gīt vb. get § 33.
gīv vb. give § 33.
gīap vb. gape § 132.
gīat adv. in *nut a gīat* = out of the way § 131.

gīarlok sb. crowbar § 131.
gis sb., pl. to *gīus* § 89.
glad adj. glad § 69.
glaim vb. look up § 121 Note.
glas sb., adj. glass § 60.
glent vb. glance, look at § 43 Note.
glēz vb. make shine § 52.
glīsk vb. shine forth, come out, of the sun § 29.
glap vb. stare § 79.
glīor vb. stare, glower § 141, II.
glomp vb. sulk.
glampī adj. sulky.
gof sb. fool simpleton § 86.
gō sb. gall §§ 96, 222 Note.
gōm sb. good sense § 99.
gōst sb. ghost § 97.
graik sb. crack, fissure in a rock.
grē adj. gray § 51.
grēdlī adj. decent, proper etc. § 53.
grēn sb. prong of a hay fork § 53.
grīan vb. groan § 134.
grīov vb. dig (especially peats) § 131.
grīdī adj. greedy § 92, I.
grīn adj. green § 89.
grō vb. grow § 98.
grund sb. ground § 73.
grūndsā sb. ragwort § 73.
grunt vb. grunt § 77.
grēnd vb. grind § 58.
grēnstī sb. grindstone § 58.
gūd adj. good § 75, III.
 — (*mīsel*) vb. am contented, e. g. *gūd θīsel wi wat θūz gītī*, *θūl gīt nō mīor*; § 74, III.
gūdlak adj. handsome § 75, III.
gūm sb. gum (of teeth) § 75, III.
gūtār sb. small ditch.
gūst sb. gust § 71.
gūul sb. marguerite.
gūus sb. goose § 106, I.
gərdl sb. ring used in baking.
gərn vb. 1. grumble, complain;
 2. grin § 54.
gərs sb. grass § 54.

gort adj. great § 56.

gosl sb. gristle § 54.

gampfſn sb. sense.

(*kat*-)*hū* sb. hawthorn § 65.

hag vb. hew, cut § 60.

hagl vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

hagwurm sb. grasssnake §§ 61 or 64.

kai vb. hie § 124.

haid vb. hide § 124.

haid sb. hide (skin) § 124.

hāld sb. hold § 67.

halidē sb. holiday § 60 Note.

hamər sb. hammer § 63.

hand sb. hand § 63.

hanfl sb. handful § 63.

hanl sb. handle § 63.

hant vb. haunt § 63 Note.

hayk sb. hank § 63 Note.

— vb. fasten § 63 Note.

haykotsə(r) sb. handkerchief § 63.

hap vb. fold, wrap § 61.

happ vb. happen § 61.

harkn vb. listen § 68.

härviſt sb. harvest § 68.

harə sb. harrow § 61.

hastn sb. hearth § 60 Note.

hatak sb. hattock, i. e. ten sheaves of corn. This word and number of sheaves is in use in Westmorland, 'stynuk' and twelve sheaves, in Cumberland § 60.

hauk vb. dig in, prod in § 120.

haund on vb. hound, on spur on § 112.

haustrau adv. topsy turvy § 120.

havər sb. oats § 61.

havərbrjəd sb. oatcake § 61.

havərniəl sb. oatmeal § 61.

hēbē sb. uproar, noise.

hedž sb. hedge § 40 Note.

hē sb. hay § 51.

hēmū sb. dry hay lying in the barn.

hērak sb. hayrack § 60.

hēfə sb. heifer.

hēk sb. uproarious festivity.

hēl sb. hail § 51.

hēltər sb. halter § 42.

hēlþ sb. health § 45.

hēsp sb. hasp § 42.

hēv vb. have § 42.

hēzl sb. hazel § 42.

hīlt sb. hilt § 29.

hīndər vb. hinder § 32.

hīndər adj. hinder, back § 32.

hīy vb. hang (trs. and intrs.) § 35.

hīəd sb. head § 137.

hīəl vb. heal § 135, II.

hīəm sb. home § 134.

hīər sb. hare § 131.

— sb. hair § 135.

— vb. hear § 135 Note.

— adv. here § 135 Note.

hīət adj. hot § 134.

hi pron. he.

hil sb. hill

hīl sb. heel.

hōd vb. hold § 83.

hōdnlī adv. continually § 83.

hōy sb. sheep § 79.

hōgwal sb. hole in a wall for a sheep to creep through in winter § 140.

hōlīn sb. holly § 79.

hōpl vb., sb. hobble § 79.

hōrs sb. horse § 79.

hōf adv. half § 96.

hōfrōkt adj. imbecile § 96.

hōlī adj. holy § 97.

hōpənī sb. halfpenny § 96.

hul sb. pigsty § 71 Note.

hulət sb. owl § 76.

hūnī sb. honey 70.

hūyər sb. hunger § 73.

hūyert adj. hungry § 73.

hūrt sb., vb. hurt § 72.

hut sb. hut § 72.

hūnk sb. hook § 107, I also § 138.

hūnp sb. hoop § 107, I.

hūəl sb. hole § 140, I.

hūap vb., sb. hope § 140, 1.

hord vb. hoard § 55 Note.

hørpl vb. limp § 56.

hørpl̥t adj. crippled § 56.

īvər adv. ever § 37.

īvərī pron. every § 37.

īu sb. yew.

īabl adj. able § 133.

ī sb. eye § 90.

ībrjə sb. eyebrow § 90.

ibmīn sb. evening § 87.

ūf adj. each.

juk sb. oak § 134 Note.

jakbəb sb. oakbranch § 134 Note.

jakə sb. acre § 131 Note.

jalə adj. yellow.

jan (*jā*) num. one § 134 Note.

jan pron. one § 134 Note.

jans adv. once § 134 Note.

jarə sb. yarrow § 60.

iau sb. ewe.

jaul vb. howl § 118.

jēdər sb. fence made of dead sticks
§ 137 Note.

jēst sb. yeast § 40.

jēt sb. gate § 42.

jētstūp sb. gatepost § 110 Note.

jī (*jə*) pron. ye, you.

jīlp vb. yelp § 39.

jīt adv. yet § 33.

jīur sb. udder § 104.

jīar sb. year § 135.

jək sb., vb. yoke § 79.

jök sb. yolk § 97.

juy adj. young § 73.

kabif sb. cabbage § 62.

kaf sb. chaff § 60.

kaf̥l vb. entangle § 61.

kai sb., pl. to *kūu* § 124.

kāld adj., sb. cold § 67.

kām adj. calm § 67 Note.

kam sb. comb of a fowl § 63.

kanī adj. knowing, sharp § 64.

kaykərt adj. ill natured § 63.

kap vb. 1. surprise; 2. surpass
§ 64.

kari vb. carry § 62.

— sb. direction from whence the
wind comes § 62.

kart sb. cart § 62.

kartstayz sb. cartshafts § 63.

karən sb. carrion § 62.

kat sb. cat § 61.

katsf vb. catch § 62.

kauī sb. hornless cow § 112.

kaup vb. exchange (rare) § 118.

kēst vb. cast § 42 Note.

kēs̥n adj. cast off, e. g.

— *kljəz* cast off clothes § 42 Note.

kēk vb. tilt up (a cart) § 50.

kēf sb. Cowparsnip, Heraclium
spondylium § 49.

kēi sb. key § 128.

kīnlīn sb. firewood § 37 Note.

kīyk sb. 1. blow; 2. choking sen-
sation § 32.

— vb. double up (with laughing
etc.).

kīykəf sb. whooping-cough § 32.

kīs sb., vb. kiss § 36.

kīst sb. chest § 33.

kīt sb. milking pail § 29.

kjər vb. care § 131.

kjip vb. keep § 92 Note.

klag vb. stick to, adhere § 64.

klam vb. starve § 64.

klap vb. lay down (or on) heavily
§ 64.

klaf vb. bang to (of a door) § 64.

klafi adj. wet (of weather) § 64.

klaud sb. cloud § 112.

klarə sb. clover.

klē sb. clay § 51.

klēd adj. clad.

klēg sb. gadfly § 41.

klīk vb. snatch away § 33.

— sb. tear, rent.

klīyk sb. lump of rock § 32 Note.

- klīyk* sb. blow, hit § 32.
klīp vb. clip, shear § 30.
klīpīn taim sb. shearing time § 30.
klīu sb. clew § 101.
klīə sb. 1. claw; 2. cleft hoof, of a cow § 135 Note.
klīəz sb., pl. clothes § 134.
klīm vb. climb § 87.
klīn adj. clean § 87.
klōd sb. clod § 86.
klōg sb. clog § 86.
klōk sb. clock § 85.
klōkhen sb. sitting-hen § 80.
klōtīd adj. clotted § 79.
klōthīəd sb. simpleton § 79.
klūt sb. piece of cloth, rag § 111.
 — vb. mend, patch § 111.
klādər sb. climb into.
kōbwēb sb. cobweb § 79.
kōk sb. cock § 81.
kōk (up) vb. prick (up ears) § 81.
kōkkrā sb. cockcrow § 65.
kōkən adj. proud conceited § 81.
kōlāp sb. slice of ham or bacon § 80.
kōpi sb. milking stool § 86.
kōpībūk sb. copybook § 81.
kōpīnēks adv. said when a child is carried on the shoulders, but seated just behind the neck § 86.
kōrū sb. corn § 82.
kō vb. call § 96.
krā sb. crow § 65.
krag sb. crag § 62.
krak sb. talk, chat § 64.
 — vb. complain.
krāl vb. crawl § 67 Note.
kram vb. cram § 62.
kraml vb. crawl upwards, scramble § 63.
kraun sb. crown § 119.
krēkət sb. cricket (Acheta Domestica).
krēn sb. hook and chain used for hanging pots in the chimney § 52 Note.
krīl sb. bench for pig killing.
krīuk sb. crook § 102.
krīukt adj. crooked § 102.
krīən vb. roar (of cattle) § 134.
krōft sb. croft § 79.
krōyk vb. croak § 86.
krōk vb. die (of animals only) § 100.
krūd sb. curds § 72 Note.
krūt sb. crutch § 74 Note.
krūud vb., sb. crowd § 111.
krūun sb. five-shilling-piece § 119.
krūut vb. crouch § 111.
kūd sb. cud § 70.
 — vb. pret. could § 76.
kūm vb. come § 70.
kūntrī sb. country § 72.
kūpl sb. couple § 72.
kūn sb. cow § 111.
kūutī or *kūutei*, sb. band used to fasten hind legs of cow when milking §§ 90, 129.
kūul adj. cool § 107, I.
kūnrāk sb. rake for scraping up § 109.
kūuər vb. cower § 111 Note.
kūərt sb. court § 140, III.
kūət overcoat § 140, III.
kūait adv. quite.
kādī sb. donkey.
kantrīsaid sb. countryside.
kaslāp sb. rennet bag § 95.
kərliu sb. curlew § 56.
kərsn vb. christen § 54.
kərsnməs sb. Christmas § 54.
lā adj. low § 66.
lad sb. lad § 62 Note.
ladl sb. ladle § 60.
laf vb., sb. laugh § 60.
laftər sb. 1. laughter; 2. brood — of chickens etc. § 60.
lagīn cask-stave § 64.

- lalop* vb. wander about after anything § 64.
 — sb. long journey after anything § 64.
lam sb. lamb § 63.
land sb. land § 63.
lay adj. long § 63.
lārṇ vb. learn § 63.
las sb. lass § 62 Note.
last adj. last § 60 Note.
 — sb. shoelast § 60 Note.
 — vb. last § 60 Note.
lafskōm sb. a large comb § 64.
laup vb. leap § 118.
leḡḡar sb. leather § 40.
 — vb. hurry, hasten.
leg sb. leg § 41.
lep (*up*) vb. wrap (up).
lēt vb. seek, search § 53.
lēi sb. scythe § 130.
leistn sb. stone for sharpening scythe on § 130.
liḡ vb. 1. lie; 2. lay § 29.
līm sb. 1. limb; 2. mischievous child § 29 Note.
liuk sb., vb. look § 102.
liəd sb. load § 131.
 — sb. lead (plumbum) § 137.
 — vb. load § 131.
 — vb. lade out § 131.
liəf sb. leaf § 137.
liəm adj. lame § 131.
liən adj. lean, thin § 135.
liər sb. liar § 135 Note.
liəst adj. least § 135.
liət adj. late § 131.
liəp sb. barn § 132.
liəð adj. loath § 134.
liəv vb. leave § 137.
li vb. lie (mentiri) § 90.
 — sb. lie § 90.
lik vb. leak § 87.
lin vb. lean.
liḡ sb. heather § 31 Note.
lit sb. light § 91.
lit adj. 1. light; 2. light of weight § 91.
lif adj., active, nimble.
lointar vb. loiter § 127.
lok sb. a lot.
lopəd adj. congealed, coagulated (of blood etc.) § 79.
lord sb. lord § 82 Note.
los sb. loss § 79.
 — vb. loose an animal, by death § 79.
lot sb. lot § 79.
lō sb. law § 98 Note.
lof sb. loaf § 97.
lōm sb. loam § 97.
lōrinz int. of surprise § 100.
lump sb. lump § 73 Note.
luəd adj. loud § 111.
luḡp sb. 1. loop; 2. stitch in knitting.
luv vb., sb. love § 70.
liən sb. lane § 142.
liəs vb. loose § 140.
lag sb. ear.
mad adj. angry, vexed § 60.
madl vb. confuse § 60.
mafl vb. act foolishly § 64.
mak vb. make (rare) § 60.
māk sb. maggot § 69.
mākəlḡ adv. partly, gradually § 60.
man sb. man § 60.
māndər vb. maunder § 69.
māpmənt sb. nonsense § 69.
markət sb. market § 60.
marə sb. match, equal § 60.
maud sb. mould, earth § 115.
maudḡwarp sb. mole § 115.
maṡər sb. matter § 64.
 — vb. like, care, e. g. *a suḡnt maṡər dḡuənt* § 64.
mauḡ sb. mouth § 112.
mēdl }
mēl } vb. meddle § 43 Note.

mək vb. make (usual form cf. *mak*) § 42.

məl sb. mallet.

mēldər sb. a quantity of corn § 41.

mēn vb. mean § 52 Note.

mēns sb. kindness, politeness, hospitality §§ 43 Note, 300.

mēnsful adj. kind, hospitable § 43 Note.

mēzd adj. confused, silly § 52, II.

mēz vb. confuse § 52, II.

mēzlin sb. idiot (rare) § 52, II.

milk sb. milk § 29.

milf adv. much § 36.

mizl vb. drizzle § 39.

mīəl sb. meal § 135 Note.

mīəlar sb. mealchest § 60.

mīən adj. mean § 135

mīər sb. mare § 131 Note.

mīəst adj. most § 134.

mīəstn sb. boundary stone § 131 Note.

mīdə sb. meadow § 92, II.

mōbkap sb. a kind of close-fitting cap formerly worn by women § 86.

mōidər vb. trouble, perplex.

mōs sb. moss § 79.

mūd sb. mud § 70.

— vb. pret. would, might.

mūdər sb. mother § 75, III.

mūl sb. dust (of peats) § 71.

mūn sb. money § 72.

mūn sb. moon § 107, II.

mər adj. merry §§ 54, 55, II.

mafl sb. mussel § 95.

nā vb. know § 65, III.

— vb. gnaw § 65, I.

nab(ət) vb. grasp at § 61.

naif sb. knife § 121.

nain num. nine § 122.

nap vb. hit, knock § 64.

naṭərəl sb. simpleton § 62.

naut sb. nothing § 114.

nautətdau sb. neerdoweel § 114.

nēb sb. 1. flat bill, e. g. *duk nēb* but *hēn bīək* § 90; 2. toe of shoe or boot, e. g. *fun nēb* § 40.

nēbər sb. neighbour § 45.

nēdər conj. neither § 51.

nēkst adv. next.

nēf adj. nesh, soft, tender § 40.

nīknām sb. nickname § 41.

nīn adj. none.

nīt vb. knit § 29.

nīvə adv. never § 37.

nīə adj. no § 134.

nīəbəd sb. nobody § 134.

nīəd vb. knead § 135 Note.

nīəf sb. fist § 136.

nīəm sb. name § 134.

nīər prep. and adv. near § 135 Note.

nīərdər adv. nearer § 135 Note.

nīər sb. kidney (rare).

nīər sb. knave § 131.

nūd vb. need § 92.

nūd sb. needle § 92, II.

nūt sb. night § 91.

nōd vb. nod § 86.

nōk vb. knock § 86.

nūu adv. now § 111.

nūuz sb. noose.

nīəz sb. nose § 140.

əd adj. 1. odd, peculiar; 2. a few, e. g. *əd kēsəz*.

əf adv. off.

ən prep. on § 79.

əp vb. open § 79.

ərđər vb. order § 81.

ərtsət sb. orchard § 82.

əv (əv, ə) prep. 1. of; 2. on.

əvələf adv. overleaf.

ō adj. all § 96.

ōləs adv. always § 96.

ōməst adv. almost § 96.

- padak* sb. frog § 61.
paint sb. pint § 128.
pām sb. palm of hand § 67 Note.
pār sb. pair.
park sb. park § 60.
parlīf adj. dangerous § 60.
part sb. part § 62.
partrīdž sb. partridge § 62.
parək sb. paddock, small field § 60.
pē vb. pay § 52.
pelt vb. pelt.
penīwig sb. small cake § 39.
pīg sb. pig (rare) § 29.
pigul sb. pigsty § 71 Note.
pigīn sb. small basin with a handle fixed to it. § 39.
pīk sb. pitch § 29.
pīkdark adj. pitchdark § 29.
pīək vb. roost, perch § 139.
pīət sb. peat § 139.
pīətpot sb. hole from which peat has been got § 139.
pīlin sb. peeling, peel.
plīəs sb. place § 132.
plūk sb. lungs of animals used for catsmeat § 76.
plūu sb., vb. plough § 108.
plūstīlt sb. plough handle § 36.
pōdīf sb. porridge § 81.
pōm sb. catkin, palm § 96; cf. *Pomsandə* = Palmsunday.
pōp vb. wander aimlessly, also sb. § 100.
praiz up vb. prise up.
prəmīs vb., sb. promise.
prīud adj. proud.
prēkīnz sb. peats taken from the top with the grass, etc. on them § 59.
prent vb. print § 57, II.
pres vb. press, entice § 57, II.
pūnd sb. pound § 73.
pūnf vb. punch, hit §§ 73, 311.
pūt vb. put § 72 Note.
pūu vb. pull § 110.
pūuk sb. pimple.
pūək sb. bag, poke § 140, I.
pūər adj. poor § 140, III.
rā sb. row (of potatoes etc.) § 65.
rag sb. hoarfrost § 61.
rai sb. rye § 124.
rait vb. write § 121.
raiv vb. tear, destroy § 121.
rakū vb. reckon § 60.
ramp vb. ruin, destroy, in phrase 'ramp an raiv' § 63 Note.
rān sb. roe of a fish § 69.
ranlbōk sb. piece of wood from which pots are suspended in the chimney § 63 Note.
rant vb. rant § 64.
ray adj. wrong § 63.
rayk adj. close together, rank § 63.
raf adj. rash § 61.
ratn sb. rat § 60.
ratf vb. retch § 60.
rau vb. row (e. g. a boat) § 116.
rank vb. poke the fire § 120.
raundhayk sb. ring to which the *redstīək* is fastened in the cowshed § 112.
raut sb. stir uproar § 120.
 — vb. pret. wrought § 114.
rarl vb. get confused in talking.
rēdər adv. rather § 52, I.
rēdž sb. rage § 52 Note 2.
rēn sb. rain § 51.
rēns vb. rinse § 50.
rēvat sb. rivet.
rīg sb. ridge § 36.
rīgīn sb. top of roof § 36.
rīn vb. rue § 101.
rīud sb. seven yards § 102.
rīut sb. root § 102 Note.
rīək vb. wander 'rake' § 132.
rīəp sb. rope § 134.
rīər vb. 1. rear, bring up; 2. rise on hind legs § 135.
rīəs sb. race § 135.

- rjastj* adj. reesty § 139.
rid vb. read § 92, II.
ridn adj. angry, peevish § 93.
rik sb. smoke § 92 Note.
rit adj. right § 91.
riþ sb. wreath § 92.
rozjn sb. resin.
ryb vb. rub § 72 Note.
ryðar sb. rudder § 75, III.
ryf adj. rough § 76.
ryud sb. a superficial measure used for land § 106.
ryuf sb. roof § 107, I.
ryud sb. road § 142.
ryør vb. cry, weep § 142.
rad adj. red § 94.
rad (yp) vb. tidy § 95.
rast vb. rest § 94.
rauf sb. a thickset man § 94.
radl sb. riddle (for cinders) § 58.
rvdstjak sb. pole to which cattle are fastened by means of the *raund-hayk*, in the stall § 59.
(tfiz)-rem sb. frame in which the curds and whey are put to set in cheese making § 58.
ren vb. run § 58.
ref sb. rush § 58.

sā sb. saw § 65.
— vb. sow § 65.
said sb. side § 121.
saiik sb. small ditch § 121 (rare, see *gultør*)
sail vb., sb. sieve, strain § 121.
saklās adj. innocent § 61.
sakstn sb. sexton § 62.
samplər sb. sampler § 63 Note.
sauntər vb. saunter § 64.
say sb. song § 63.
sartn adj. certain § 60.
sarv vb. 1. serve; 2. feed (animals) § 60.
sās vb. scold § 65.
satl vb. settle § 60.

sebm num. seven § 46.
sebntj num. seventy § 46.
seg sb. corn on hand or foot.
sel vb. sell § 40.
sen adv. temp. since, afterwards.
set vb. set § 40.
setn dyun = setting out.
sijðarz sb. scissors §§ 31, 288.
sik (often *sift*) pro. such § 29.
sikl sb. sickle (rare, the sickle is hardly used now, see *fjarin-huk*) § 29.
sini sb. sinew § 29.
sijy vb. sing § 32.
sit vb. sit § 29.
sitfast sb. the separation of injured tissue from healthy, when a wound heals § 29.
siu vb. sew § 101.
siut vb. suit § 113.
siuər adj., adv. sure § 113.
sja sb. sea § 135.
— adv. so § 134.
sjak sb. sake § 131.
sjał sb. sale § 131.
sjaem pro. same § 131.
sjaen adv. soon § 138.
sjaep sb. soap § 134.
sjar adj. sore § 134.
sjaot sb. seat § 136.
— sb. soot § 138.
sjaerz sb., pl. rushes § 136, II.
sī vb. see.
sik adj. sick.
sit sb. sight § 91.
skai sb. sky § 124.
skailark sb. skylark § 124.
skalap sb. a bit of a garment hanging loose § 62.
skanti adj. greedy, miserly § 61.
skart 1. adj. frightened; 2. with the skin knocked off § 60.
skunp vb. scoop § 120.
skel sb. 1. shell § 41; 2. scale § 42.

- skēl* vb. scatter.
skēlbūus sb. division between two cowstalls.
skēlp vb. beat.
skēlf sb. an ill dressed person § 53.
skēft vb. shift § 29.
skōd vb. scald § 96 Note.
skrafl vb. make an uproar also sb. § 64.
skraik vb. call out, screech — chiefly of animals § 121.
skrat vb. scratch § 64.
skrau sb. uproar § 120.
skraudli adv. one on the top of another § 120.
skriu sb. screw.
skræg sb. bushy spot, shrub § 86.
skūl sb. school § 106.
skūlmēstā sb. schoolmaster § 106.
skūār sb. score § 140, I.
 — vb. scour § 141 Note.
skwab sb. low backed long seat, like a sofa § 64.
skærl sb. noise made by a child when crying § 68.
slā adj. slow.
slak sb. ravine (rare).
 — adj. slack.
slaf vb. trim a hedge § 64.
slafi adj. wet of weather § 64.
slatāri = *slafi* § 64.
slē vb. slay § 52 Note.
slēd sb. sledge § 40.
slēdār (*obūut*) vb. be untidy.
slēk vb. daub § 53.
slēkū vb. slake the thirst § 40.
slēp adj. slippery § 52.
slēp vb. walk slowly, aimlessly § 53.
slīp vb. slip § 29.
slīā sb. sloe § 134.
slīwūrm sb. slowworm § 134.
slōkū vb. slake the thirst § 80.
slōyk sb. a slothful, lazy person § 86.
slūf sb. mud § 77.
smart adj. smart.
smīt sb. distinguishing mark on sheep § 29.
smō adj. small § 96.
smūuk vb., sb. smoke § 107, I.
smūuð adj. smooth § 107, I.
smærk vb. smirk § 55.
smæt sb. smut.
snā sb. snow § 65.
snafl vb. act queerly § 60.
snak sb. light meal § 60.
snēk sb. door catch.
snēkposēt sb. rebuff.
snēk sb. snake § 52.
snēp vb. check, snub, snip, hinder from growing § 53.
snēak sb. sneak § 131.
snār sb. snare § 131.
snūl sb. snail.
snūt sb. mucus § 80.
snūuzl vb. be half asleep, take a nap.
snūār vb. snore § 140, I.
snørt vb. snort.
sorī adj. sorry § 82 Note.
sorā sb. sorrow § 79.
sōt sb. salt § 96.
sōv sb. salve § 96.
sōvintaim sb. salvingtime (for sheep) i. e. Autumn § 96.
spār vb. spare.
spark sb. spark § 60.
sparā sb. sparrow § 60.
spēlk sb. rib of a basket § 40.
spīyk sb. chaffinch § 32 Note.
spīad sb. spade § 131.
spīak sb. spoke § 134.
 — vb. speak § 136.
spīl sb. small piece of wood, shavings.
splaf vb. splash § 61.
splatf sb. splotch.
sprak adj. lively, vivacious § 60.
spring sb. 1. spring = Frühling;
 2. spring = Quelle § 32.
spriəd vb. spread § 135, I.

- spruut* vb. sprout § 111 Note.
spuun sb. spoon § 107.
spur sb. spur § 70.
stak sb. stack § 60.
stakər vb. stagger § 61.
stamp vb. stamp § 63.
 — sb. stamp § 63.
stand vb. stand § 63.
stark adj. stiff § 60.
stau vb. stow away § 116.
steg sb. gander § 41.
stək vb. jib, refuse to go, of horses.
stēkt adj. obstinate, not to be moved, of a horse etc.
stepfaðər sb. stepfather.
stēor̥z sb. stairs.
stīdī sb. anvil § 33 Note.
 — adj. steady § 33.
stīdl vb. walk lazily, irregularly § 33.
stīf sb. row (of potatoes) § 39.
stīu vb. stew § 103.
stīək sb. steak.
 — sb. stake § 131.
stīəl sb. steal § 136.
stīan sb. stone § 134.
stīanþrā sb. stonethrow § 134.
stīatsmān sb. small farmer, small landowner § 133.
stī sb. ladder § 90.
stək sb. loose tree stump § 79.
stərkn vb. congeal, stiffen § 82 Note.
stop vb. stop § 80.
stōk sb. stalk § 96.
stōl sb. stall § 96.
stīaiv vb. strive § 125.
stīay adj. strong § 63.
stīaul vb. stroll § 120.
stīrēk adj., adv. straight § 40.
stīrīkī vb. sprinkle § 34.
stīrīə sb. straw § 135.
stīrōk vb. stroke § 97.
stīrēkn adj., pp. stricken, struck § 58.
stuf sb. stuff § 72.
stufīn sb. stuffing § 72.
stūmp sb. stump § 73.
stut vb. stutter § 70 Note.
stynuk sb. stook i. e. twelve sheaves of corn. This word is generally used in Cumberland and is rare in Westmoreland — see *hatək* — §§ 60, 107, 1.
stūul sb. stool § 107, 1.
stūup vb. stoop.
(jət)-stūup sb. gatepost § 110 Note.
stər vb. stir § 55, II.
sud vb. pret. should § 75, I.
suk īn vb. deceive § 76.
sūm pro. some § 70.
sūmōt pro. something § 70.
sūn sb. sun § 70.
sūndə sb. sunday § 70.
supə sb. supper § 72.
sūu sb. sow § 109.
sūk vb. suck § 111.
sūun sb. swoon § 108.
sūr adj. sour § 111.
sūəl sb. sole (of boots etc.) § 140, I.
swadī vb. swathe, wrap § 60.
swain sb. pig § 121.
swap vb. exchange § 60.
swaƿ sb. bacon rind § 60.
swēi vb. sway.
swīl vb. swill § 29.
swīn vb. make the way, wend e. g. *al īn swīn mī wēz hīam*; § 39.
swīndž vb. singe § 39.
swīy vb. swing § 40.
swēl vb. burn away, waste away, of a candle § 139.
swīər vb. swear § 136.
swīət vb., sb. sweat § 135.
swīp vb. sweep § 92 Note.
swōrt vb. squirt.
fadə sb. shadow § 60.
faf interj. fie! § 64.
fak vb. shake § 60.

fukl sb. 1. wrist; 2. ring of watch, to which the chain is hung. § 60.

falə adj. shallow § 61.

fam sb. shame § 60.

famd adj. ashamed § 60.

famfjəst adj. shamefaced § 60.

fap vb., sb. shape § 60.

fjlf sb. shelf § 36.

fjlo sb. scree §§ 33, 234.

fjþard sb. shepherd.

fjəf sb. sheaf.

fjörinhauk sb. shearinghook § 136.

fi (*fj*) pro. she.

fip sb. sheep § 87.

fjort adj. short § 82.

fot in phrase *gít fot æv* = get rid of § 86.

fö vb. show § 98 Note.

frijyk vb. shrink § 32.

fryb sb. shrub § 75, I.

fryud sb. shroud § 111.

fjfl sb. shovel §§ 75, I, 327.

fjggə sb. sugar § 72.

fjppn sb. cowshed § 74.

fjút vb. shoot § 75, I.

fju sb. shoe, pl. *fjuuz*. *fjun* is obsolete § 111.

fjuucay sb. bootlace § 63.

fjuðar sb. shoulder § 110.

fjuør sb. shower § 111.

fjatl sb. shuttle § 95.

fjatlök sb. shuttles cock § 95.

fjərl vb. slide §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.

fjərl of vb. peel off — of the surface of stone §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.

tāz sb. pieces of willow bark used for fastening the twigs to a besom § 65.

tāstiks sb. = *tāz*.

taglt sb. scamp, scoundrel § 64.

taim sb. time § 121.

taimliy sb. heather, Erica Cinerea.

tait adj. tight § 91 Note.

tak vb. take § 61.

talə sb. tallow § 60.

tay vb. sting § 61.

tayz sb. tongs § 60.

tar sb. tar § 60.

tarn sb. tarn § 60.

tart sb. tart § 62.

təl vb. tell § 40.

təl sb. tail § 51, I.

tən num. ten.

tənt sb. tent § 43 Note.

tēp sb. tape § 52.

tēstrəl sb. scoundrel, neerdoweel.

tijklər sb. tinker § 32.

tiuit sb. plover.

tiin sb. tune § 103.

tiup sb. tooth § 102.

tiupwark sb. toothache §§ 60, 102.

tjə sb. toe § 134.

tjə pro. the one, e. g. *tjə hørz*, *tjən æn tuðər* § 134.

tjəbl sb. table § 133.

tjəd sb. toad § 134.

tjəl sb. tale § 131.

tjəm sb. team § 137.

— adj. tame § 131.

tjəp sb. ram § 139.

tjər vb. tire § 136.

tjətf vb. teach § 135.

tjəv vb. have a hard, tiring walk, e. g. *tjəv þriū tsnā*, also sb.

tjəz vb. 1. tease, annoy; 2. tease, separate § 135.

tī sb. tea.

— vb. tie § 90.

tīm vb. pour out § 89.

tof adj. tough § 84.

toþkāt sb. overcoat.

totl vb. totter § 79.

totli adj. shaky, unsteady § 79.

totarbog sb. quagmire § 79.

tök vb. talk § 96.

trai vb. try § 125.

tramp vb. tramp § 64.

trāp vb. saunter, wander § 69.
triu adj. true § 101.
triuþ sb. truth § 101.
trōf sb. trough § 84.
trubl sb. trouble § 72.
trust sb., vb. trust.
trēm vb. tremble § 57, II.
 — *fə* = want badly, wait anxiously for.
trēn sb. wheel of wheelbarrow.
 § 57, I.
tsats sb. small potatoes § 64.
tsaup sb. rose-haw § 120.
tsēn sb. chain § 52 Note.
tsikn sb. chicken.
tsimlā sb. chimney § 81.
tsiti sb. cat § 39.
tsitiþōk sb. the upright beam which supports the roof §§ 39, 96.
tsiuz vb. choose.
tsōkfūl adj. chockful § 84.
tsōk vb. choke § 140.
tsōrn sb. churn § 55, II.
tū (*tə*) prep. to § 75, III.
tūgiðor adv. together.
tūml vb. tumble § 72.
tūsl sb. tussle, scrimmage § 76.
tūul sb. tool § 107.
tūzlt *up* adj. entangled, towzled, of hair § 76.
twain vb. pine, dwindle away § 333.
twiðl (*þuuz*) vb. move the thumbs one round the other § 39.
twilt sb. quilt § 31.
təworn (*təwōrn*) adv. to-morrow § 82.

þaibl sb. porridge stick § 123.
þak sb., vb. thatch § 60.
þau vb. thaw § 113.
þeyk vb. thank § 44.
þeyks sb. thanks § 44.
þiyk vb. think § 36.
þrā vb. throw § 65, III.

þrefauld sb. threshold §§ 115, 263.
þriap vb. threep, scold § 137.
þri num. three § 89.
þrid sb. thread.
þrosl sb. thrush § 79.
þrest vb. thrust § 57, III.
þrūnā sb. thunder § 70.
þrūnāklōk sb. a kind of beetle § 70.
þrūm sb. thumb § 111.
þrūznd num. thousand § 111.
þorti num. thirty § 54.
þortin num. thirteen § 54.

ðe, *ðē* pro. they.
ðen adv. then § 44.
ði pron., adj. thy § 38.
ðisēl pro. thyself § 38.
ðior adv. there § 135.
ðor (*ðor*) pro. these, those § 86.
ðu (*ðu*) pro. thou 111.
ðuul = thou wilt.

ūbm sb. oven § 75, I.
up prep. up § 70.
upbayk adv. upwards, up § 70.
us pro., acc. pl. us § 76.
ūuns sb. ounce.
ūt adv., prep. out § 111.
ūuor pron., adj. our § 111.
ūost sb. curds § 141, II.

valaik adv. probably, perhaps § 60 Note.

varə adv. very § 60 Note.
vau vb., sb. vow § 119.

waild adj. wild § 123.
wām vb. roll about § 66.
walf adj. saltless, insipid, used of porridge §§ 60, 434.
wamp sb. wasp § 64.
waykl adj. loose, flaccid. Phrase
əz waykl əz ə wēt sēk § 63.
waykl əbūt vb. totter about, of a feeble person § 63.

wār adv. where § 65.
war vb. waste § 60.
warbl sb. larva of *(Estrus Ovis*
 § 64.
wardəs sb., pl. weekdays § 60.
wark sb. work § 60.
 — vb. ache.
warld sb. world § 60.
warm adj., vb. warm § 60.
warn vb. warn § 60.
wars adj. worse § 60.
warst adj. worst § 60.
wart sb. wart § 60.
wasn vb. grow worse § 60.
wędər sb. weather § 40.
węk adj. weak § 53.
węl sb. well § 40.
węlt vb. hit with a stick, stones etc.
węltər vb. stagger about § 42.
wępn sb. weapon § 45.
węstrəl sb. neerdoweel, scoundrel
 § 52.
węf vb. wash § 42.
węv sb. wave § 52.
wi (*wēi*) prep. with § 29.
wiđi sb. bent ozier § 33.
wiļə sb. willow § 33.
wiñd vb. wind § 32.
 — sb. wind § 32.
wiñdrā sb. row of peats stacked
 for drying § 32.
wiñstriþə sb. a long straw § 32.
wiño vb. winnow § 32.
wiþp sb. wisp § 39.
wiþt interj. be quiet § 39.
wiþtli adj. wizzened § 29.
wiþə sb. woe § 134.
wiþər vb. wear § 136, I.
wiþst vb. waste § 133.
wi (*wi*) pro. pl. we.
wil adv. well § 88.
wit sb. 1. weight; 2. in *lēt wit*,
 hint, give to understand, e. g.
 hi niþv lēt wit hi wəz gān đjər.
wōk vb. walk § 96.

wud vb. would (rare) § 75, I.
wuml vb., sb. auger § 77.
wunder sb., vb. wonder § 73.
wurd sb. word § 75, II.
wurm sb. worm § 74.
wurþ sb. worth § 75, II.
wurst sb. worsted § 75, II.
wuu sb. wool § 119.
wərk vb. work § 55, II.
wərt sb. wort § 55, II.

hwā pro. who § 65.
hwaiķōf sb. heifer calf § 121, II.
hwail sb. while § 121.
hwail conj. 1. while; 2. until, till
 § 121.
hwaišt adj. quiet § 125.
hwār adv. where § 65.
hwē sb. whey § 51, II.
hwędər conj. whether § 40.
hwędər pro. which (of two) § 40.
hwęlkər sb. a big thing.
hwęlp sb. puppy § 40.
hwęml vb. upset §§ 40, 324.
hwįdər adv. whither § 29.
hwįkt adj. living, alive § 29.
hwįks sb. parasites on sheep § 29.
hwįn sb. gorse § 31 Note.
hwįə pro. who § 134.
hwįət sb. wheat (rare) § 135, II.
hwil sb. wheel.
hwilrit sb. wheel-wright § 91.

əbun adv. in phrase *əbun wi*
 hiżsel = rejoicing above measure
 § 111.
əbunt prep. about § 111.
əgēn 1. adv. again; 2. prep. against
 § 51, I.
əlay prep. along § 63.
ələbən num. eleven § 46.
əlīən adj. alone § 134.
əmakəli adj. 1. partly; 2. gradually
 § 60.
əmay prep. among § 63.

- ægenst* prep. over against, facing. *ærþ* sb. earth.
ænig adj. enough § 102. *æslig* adv. amiss.
ænuf adj. enough §§ 75, III, 328. *æstīð(æ)* prep. instead (of) § 136.
æpōd vb. be sure, § 83, *æteftər* adv. after § 42.
 e. g. *al æpōd īz gān*, *ætwin* prep. between § 88.
 al æpōd tæ ðu wīl. *æwē* adv. away § 51, III.
ærai adj., adv. awry. *æt* 1. prep. at; 2. conj. that.



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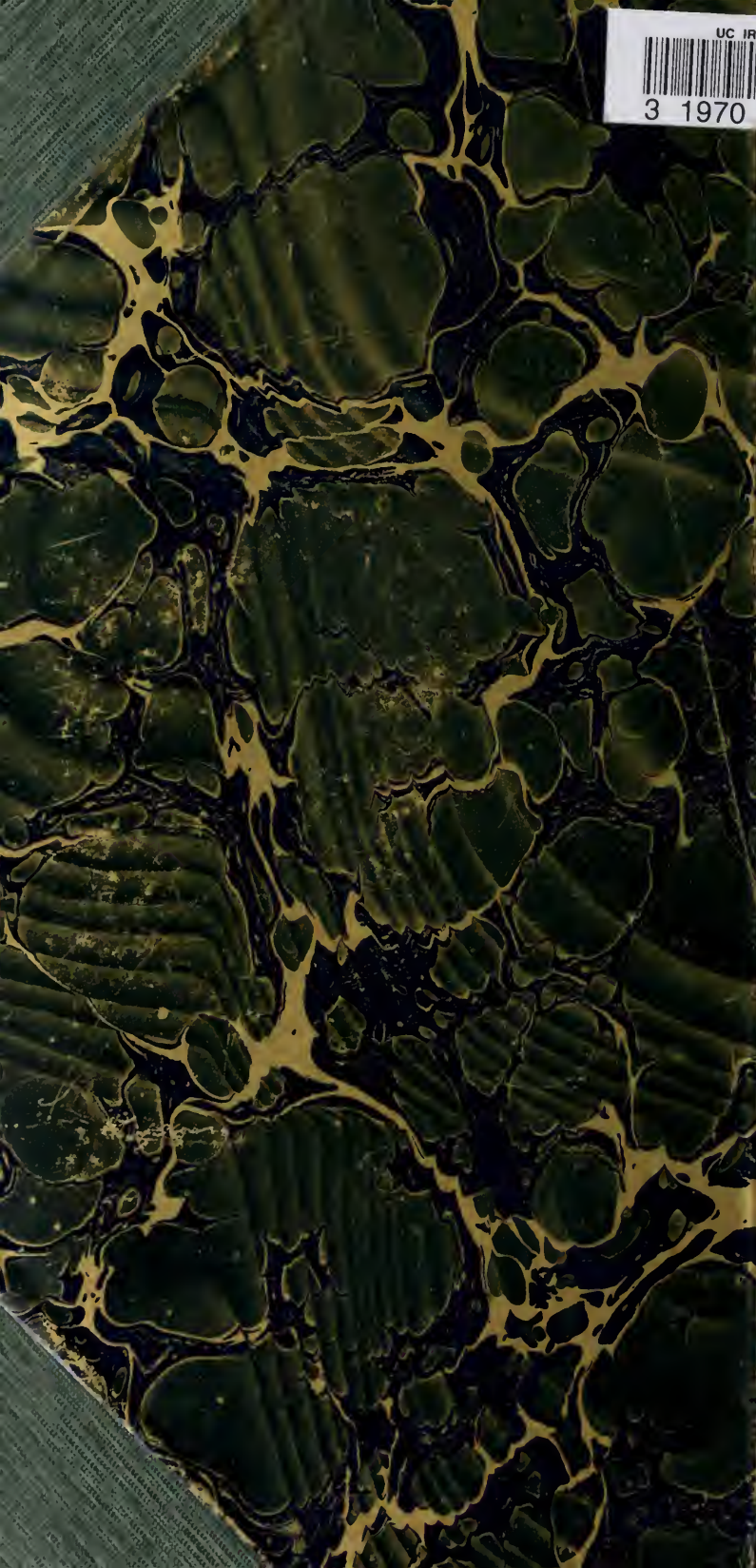
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